

153

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1982

No. 30,785 *** Established 1887

W. Germany's Armed Forces Are Feared to Face Decline

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

BONN — The West German armed forces, generally regarded as the strongest component in Western defense outside the United States, have entered a period of difficulty and possible decline, according to an official study prepared for Defense Minister Hans Apel.

The 100-page report on the West German military over the next 20 years was made 16 months ago by the ministry's planning staff but came to light only recently. It said that "additional data will not change the trends."

It warns that a web of financial, personnel and political problems has created circumstances in which it is increasingly questionable if West Germany can fully maintain over the next decades its commitments to NATO, its force levels and the advanced technological status of its fighting units.

For more than two decades after their creation in 1955, the armed forces seemed to reflect basic assumptions about the stability and economic strength of the young West German democracy. Now, as assumptions about the country's prosperity and the immutability of some of its institutions — the cities, the labor unions and the press — seem less certain, so do the standard, almost reflexive, views of the armed forces.

"I truly do not see us being seriously weakened in our ability to do our job," a general staff officer said recently. "But there is a change of incalculable significance. We talk now about minimums — the minimum allowable here, the minimum that we can get away with there. And that, indeed, is as basic as you can get before a weakening might come."

The official government attitude was offered last month by Mr. Apel as parliament approved a 1982 military budget that makes a decrease in real military spending

a virtual certainty. The armed forces, Mr. Apel said, have "serious problems."

The extent of the difficulties is subject to interpretation. These are some statements from the Defense Ministry study:

- "Developments that are already apparent today will make it difficult to maintain the high level of performance required for security policy."
- "The expectations of the alliance are now hardly realizable."
- "Real growth rates for the defense budget are not to be expected."
- "The NATO 3-percent goal [an increase in real spending of 3 percent a year] has no chance."
- "We are, in fact, not secured against all risks."

The report said that by the middle 1980s there will be a gap of \$5 billion between national planning and the money required for fulfilling NATO obligations.

New Money Shortages

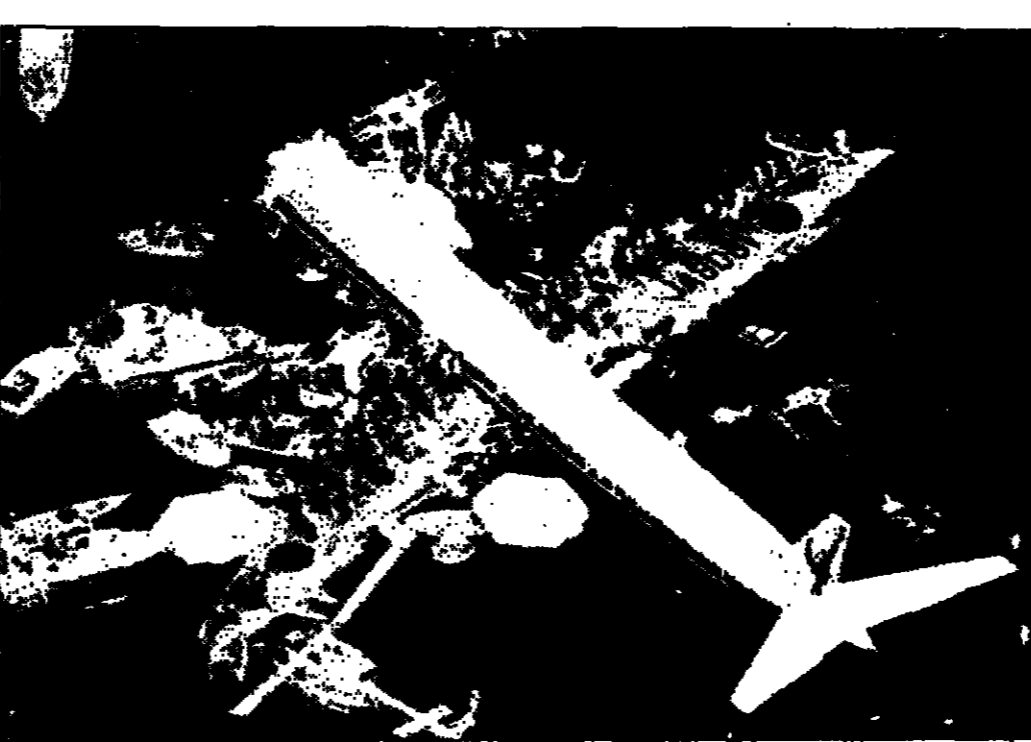
The financial difficulties are not only a result of new money shortages due to lack of growth in the economy and continuing expansion of social costs, but are also a result of longer-term developments in which military spending lost out to other more politically palatable or seemingly urgent sectors of government involvement, such as development aid or social costs of servicing the national debt.

From 1961 to 1979, the national budget increased by 370 percent, but the military sector went up by 215 percent. In the 1970s, real growth in the national budget was 4.3 percent, and 2.1 percent in the military.

In this sense, the current military budget, which offers no real growth, is a continuation of a long-term tendency.

But new funds still could not compensate for the coming decades of personnel shortages.

Next year, the number of poten-



Rescuers swarmed over the wings of the Japan Air Lines plane to remove survivors of the crash.

24 Killed, 150 Hurt In Tokyo Plane Crash

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO — A Japan Air Lines DC-8 with 174 persons aboard crashed Tuesday in Tokyo Bay, 400 yards (400 meters) short of the runway at Haneda Airport, killing 24 passengers.

A police spokesman said that the other 150 passengers and crew members were rescued, but that 77 were hospitalized in serious condition and the rest were slightly injured.

Authorities said later that whatever caused the crash happened in the last 107 seconds of flight, but that they did not know the exact reason. They speculated that it could have been a malfunction in the steering gear or in the airport's instrument landing system, a sudden turbulence or pilot error.

The plane was proceeding in a normal descent after a flight from Fukuoka, in southwest Japan, and the pilot had acknowledged the control tower's final landing permission. "At that moment, the plane was about 200 feet in the air. The voice recorder, which along with the flight data recorder was recovered from the wreckage, showed that nothing was heard from the plane after that."

It was during the interval that, according to witnesses, the plane suddenly fell while maintaining a relatively level position, and dropped into water about three or four feet deep. It then bounced forward once, hit a 16-foot light pillar and split in two.

A passenger who suffered a back injury said that the landing approach appeared to be normal until about 10 seconds before the impact. "Then, the plane took a sudden dip," he said.

The plane's cockpit was broken off and settled half buried in the water beneath the fuselage of the largely undamaged rear two-thirds of the plane. Most of the seriously injured apparently were in the front of the aircraft.

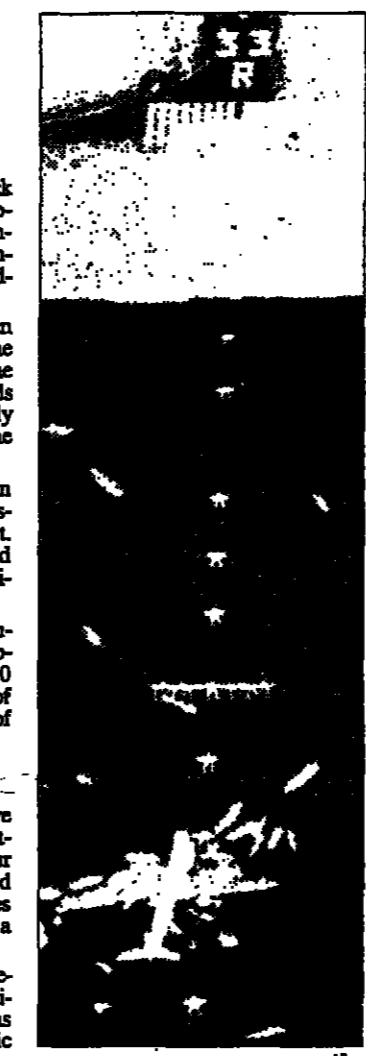
Eight hours later, the last person aboard, a crew member, was rescued from the crumpled cockpit. All eight crew members survived but the pilot and co-pilot were seriously injured.

About 500 rescue workers converged on the plane, but rescuers' progress was hampered until 3,000 gallons of fuel were pumped out of the plane to lessen the danger of explosion.

'A Huge Shock'

The crash took place after we confirmed safety belts were tightened and we returned to our seats," stewardess Eriko Ito said afterward. "Then, several minutes passed. I think, and there was a huge shock."

Haneda Airport, built on reclaimed land about 15 miles (24 kilometers) from central Tokyo, has been used primarily for domestic flights since the new Tokyo International Airport opened in 1978 at Narita, 45 miles to the northeast.



Plane lies in Tokyo Bay just short of the airport's runway.

East Bloc Snags Madrid Bid to Discuss Poland

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

MADRID — The Soviet-led Communist bloc countries, using a parliamentary maneuver, Tuesday temporarily blocked the efforts of several Western foreign ministers to use the conference on the Helsinki accords as a forum for discussing the military takeover in Poland.

The Communist filibustering tactic caused the meeting to break up in disagreement Tuesday night, with 13 countries prevented from making their statements and forced to wait until the next session scheduled for Friday.

However, the success of the Russians and Poles in disrupting Tuesday's session appeared to have handed the West an even greater propaganda advantage than would have been the case if the speeches had proceeded on schedule.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., one of the few who did get to speak, observed almost gleefully: "They are trying to evade the truth.... But they will bear the truth anyway, however much they wish to hide it."

Caustic Criticism

Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wierzbicki, whose position as chairman of Tuesday's opening session was crucial to the delaying strategy, was singled out for especially caustic criticism by Max D. Kampelman, the chief U.S. delegate to the conference.

During a break in the hours of wrangling over procedural questions, Mr. Kampelman remarked, "The Polish chairman is behaving as if he is thoroughly accustomed to the way decisions are made in Poland under martial law."

Underlying the dispute was the decision made by the 15-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organization last month to have their foreign ministers speak out on Poland at Tuesday's resumption of the conference that has been assessing the current status of the 1975 Helsinki accords on security and cooperation in Europe.

The so-called Helsinki Final Act, signed by 33 European nations, plus the United States and Canada, is a nonbinding agreement that is regarded as especially important in Europe as a blueprint for regulating peaceful relations between East and West and guaranteeing the human rights of people in the signatory countries.

Tuesday's meeting began normally with speeches by nine representatives, including Mr. Haig, Mr. Wierzbicki, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid I. Hrychov, West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher and Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Rostow Says Russia Bars Arms Control

New York Times Service

GENEVA — Eugene V. Rostow, head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, told the UN Disarmament Committee here Tuesday that Soviet "expansionist policy" was responsible for the "eclipse of arms control."

Making his first appearance before the 40-nation committee, Mr. Rostow said that this long-standing arms forum could make a "powerful contribution to the cause of peace" by calling on all states to uphold the UN charter's ban on the threat or use of force in international relations.

Should this provision "become a dead letter, the quest for disarmament would be a quixotic and utopian activity," the U.S. official warned.

Mr. Rostow attributed what he termed the "declining influence" of the charter's interdiction on the use of force and the "corresponding eclipse of arms control" to the "expansionist policy of the Soviet Union and the extraordinary military build-up on which it is based."

Martial law had been declared in Poland, Mr. Rostow said, under the "compelling threat" of Soviet intervention in the Polish crisis in violation of the charter provision. This threat, he continued, was a "flagrant breach of the peace" in one of the most sensitive and important strategic areas of world politics.

Mr. Rostow added, however, that despite the fact that international developments were not conducive to arms control the U.S. talks here with the Soviet Union on land-based, intermediate-range nuclear missiles had begun in a "constructive atmosphere."

"Consideration is being given," he said, "to President Reagan's proposal to abolish all such weapons systems wherever located."

In his reply, the Soviet committee member, Viktor L. Issraelyan, rejected the charges of Soviet interference in Poland as a "complete fabrication from beginning to end."

Mr. Issraelyan accused the Reagan administration of a "negative attitude toward disarmament talks." The United States, he said, is seeking to achieve "military superiority" with a new arms program "without parallel."

On the issue of a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons tests, Mr. Rostow said that "under present circumstances" Washington did not believe that such an interdiction "could help reduce the threat of nuclear weapons or to maintain the stability of the nuclear balance."

The negotiations between the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain on a comprehensive test ban have been in abeyance since President Reagan took office.



This photo, released by the Defense Ministry Tuesday in Manila, was taken Monday night as Tomas Manotoc was being released. He reportedly was held by Communist-backed outlaws.

Troops Free Marcos' Son-in-Law After Raiding Kidnappers' Hideout

United Press International

MANILA — Philippine troops stormed a mountain hideout of Communist-backed outlaws and rescued Tomas Manotoc, who apologized Tuesday to President Ferdinand E. Marcos for his having been implicated in his abduction.

Mr. Manotoc, who secretly married the president's eldest daughter in the United States less than a month before his Dec. 29 kidnapping, made the apology at a nationally televised news conference after his rescue Monday.

"I understand that many names have been maligned and that your honor has been questioned," he said, reading from a letter to President Marcos. "This I would want to rectify for the sake of the country and the Filipino people you lead."

Mr. Manotoc, 32, looked pale and haggard following his rescue by government troops who raided the kidnappers' hideout in the Sierra Madre, 56 miles (90 kilometers) east of the capital.

The kidnappers managed to escape after a gun battle with special forces, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said. Official reports earlier said several of the kidnappers were killed in the battle.

Mr. Manotoc told the news conference he was kidnapped by five Communist guerrillas who kept him blindfolded much of the time but allowed him to read a book on the teachings of Mao.

He said the kidnapping occurred as he was driving home after dinner at a restaurant in a Manila suburb with his wife, Maria Imelda Marcos, 26.

Mr. Manotoc's family had charged that President Marcos may have been behind the abduction because he opposed the marriage of his daughter to the basketball coach and former amateur golf champion.

Mr. Marcos denied the charge but said the marriage was not legal in the Philippines because Mr. Manotoc had been married previously. Mr. Manotoc was divorced in the Dominican Republic in October, but Philippine law does not permit divorces.

Mr. Manotoc's family received two ransom notes purportedly signed by him, demanding a \$2.5-million ransom, the release of four top Communist guerrillas and amnesty for the kidnappers. The family had claimed the notes were fakes.

Information Minister Gregorio Cendana said the kidnappers apparently were criminals supported by the New People's Army, the military wing of the outlawed Communist Party.

U.S., Saudi Arabia to Establish Military Panel

From Agency Dispatches

MUSCAT, Oman — The United States and Saudi Arabia agreed Tuesday to establish a joint military committee, U.S. officials said.

U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger announced the agreement with the Saudi defense minister, Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, at a news conference that ended his three-day visit to Saudi Arabia. He then traveled to neighboring Oman, the second stop on a nine-day, three-country Middle East tour that ends in Jordan.

Agreement to establish the joint committee and on final arrangements for the sale of five Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes to Saudi Arabia came during eight hours of talks between Mr. Weinberger and Prince Sultan.

"We have agreed to establish and oversee a Saudi-U.S. joint committee for military projects which will deal with military matters of interest to our two countries," Mr. Weinberger told reporters in Dhahran.

"I'm happy to say we have agreed on all the measures necessary for the sale of the AWACS to Saudi Arabia," he said.

The AWACS sale was approved by the U.S. Congress in October after a bitter debate.

Military Ties Played Down

While both men said they were pleased with the talks, Prince Sultan did not mention the military committee and appeared to play down military ties between the two countries, saying that a cooperative relationship was based not on "military endeavor" but on areas such as economics and technology.

The prince said he had urged the Reagan administration to take a strong stand against what he called "stupid action taken by Israel," apparently referring to Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights and the bombing of Iraq's nuclear reactor.

He called on the United States, "because it has stronger relations with Israel," to press for an end to such acts.

Mr. Weinberger said only that he had raised with the prince "the vital necessity of having the United States have warm, friendly relations with several countries in the Middle East and not confine our friendships to one country."

Closer Military Ties

The United States has been trying since 1974 to develop a "more formalized, structured relationship" with Saudi Arabia in dealing with the military threat to the kingdom, the officials said.

The joint military committee, which is similar to agreements the United States has with Morocco,

Major Increase in Aid for Turkey Reported to Be Sought by Reagan

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration plans to propose a major increase in aid to the martial law government in Turkey, sources said.

Final details of the proposal for fiscal 1983 aid to Turkey, which may include an increase of nearly \$100 million, have not yet been presented to Congress, the sources said. In fiscal 1982, U.S. economic aid to Turkey is to total about \$300 million and military aid \$402 million, U.S. officials said.

Any large increase in support for Turkey is likely to create controversy in Congress and among American allies in Europe.

Longstanding Complications

U.S. aid to Turkey has long been complicated by objections from Greek-Americans and others who oppose Turkey's actions in Cyprus. Congress barred arms shipments to Turkey after its invasion of Cyprus in 1974, and the embargo was maintained until October, 1978.

Largely because of congressional

pressure, the amount of arms aid for Turkey in the past several years has been tied to that for Greece.

In the Reagan administration, however, relations with Turkey have been warmer than those with Greece. The administration has praised the "law-and-order" achievements of the Turkish regime of Gen. Kenan Evren, who took over in a military coup in September, 1980. Secretary of Defense Casper W. Weinberger visited Ankara last December. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. scheduled a similar visit, but it was postponed after martial law was proclaimed in Poland.

U.S. relations with Greece have cooled since the election of Andreas Papandreu last October as that country's first Socialist premier. Mr. Papandreu has declared that he wants to negotiate the closing of American military bases in Greece and has objected to U.S. efforts to blame the Soviet Union for martial law in Poland.

After the Turkish government imprisoned a former premier, Bulent Ecevit, on political charges last December, the European Eco-

nomic Community suspended aid payments to Turkey. Mr. Ecevit was released early this month, but the aid has not yet resumed.

The U.S. State Department has argued that it is not inconsistent to campaign against martial law in Poland while aiding and approving martial law in Turkey. Calling the two regimes fundamentally different, a State Department spokesman said the Turkish military's decision was made "in a deteriorating climate that was threatening democratic values and was supported by virtually all segments of Turkish society."

The department's human rights report, sent to Congress last week-end, said that terrorism has been reduced under Turkey's martial law government but that "political freedom has been curtailed."

A proposal for an increase in economic and military aid for Turkey is being prepared for presentation to Congress within a few days, sources said. The Pentagon is reported to have pushed hard for increased assistance to moderate Turkey's largely obsolete supply of military equipment.

200,000 Chinese Officials Are Said To Face Dismissal or Factory Work

United Press International

PEKING — An indication of the size of Deng Xiaoping's purge of leftist, corrupt officials and bureaucrats surfaced Tuesday with a report that thousands of officials will be fired or sent to factories.

The pro-Peking Ta Kung Pao newspaper of Hong Kong reported that one-third of China's central government personnel, about 200,000 people, are to be eliminated through mergers of ministries and departments. The newspaper, considered a semi-official source of information because of its access to Chinese officials, said the "simplification" would cut the number of government units by half.

Mr. Deng, 77, who as deputy party chairman and head of the council that runs the military is China's most powerful leader, is seeking to streamline the bureaucracy and eliminate leftists opposed to his modernization goals.

Meanwhile, the Peking Daily newspaper reported the arrest of another Communist Party member, a factory official in Peking accused of participating in a kick-back scheme that cost the state \$65,000. More than 50 people have

been reported arrested or expelled from the party within the past 10 days.

"We are like swallows building our nests in a Socialist edifice," the newspaper said, whereas corrupt officials "are damaging this edifice like rats digging holes."

Provincial governments also are expected to be streamlined. Hubei province's party leader, Han Ning-hua, was quoted as saying that "rectification, reform and disposal" had begun in the province. "It is decided by the provincial party committee that one-third of the cadres in offices controlled directly by the provincial party committee and government will go to factories to gain firsthand experience," Mr. Han reportedly said.

Another sign of the possible scale of Mr. Deng's purge came in a radio broadcast from Hebei province, far to the north of Hubei. He reportedly concerned that bribery, smuggling, corruption, feasting and other common practices at the local level will keep China from the rapid economic progress that cost the state \$65,000. The broadcast said 50,000 teachers had been dismissed there

in recent months. It said the teachers got their jobs during the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution and were unqualified, but some diplomats suggested that the teachers' political orientation also made them targets.

A 'Drastic' Purge

Disciplinary actions so far have been reported in half a dozen provinces, and diplomats say they expect the corruption cases to begin implicating officials of the central bureaucracy in Peking.

"The purge has hardly begun, but it seems it is going to be quite drastic," a Third World diplomat said.

A Western diplomat said, "More people are going to be arrested and some high-level corruption trials are likely. Then we are going to have some major reorganizations."

Mr. Deng has not been seen in public in recent weeks, but diplomats say he is firmly in charge. The Chinese leader dominates the top positions in China but has encountered resistance from the middle and lower ranks of the bureaucracy.

INSIDE Campaign '82

President Reagan launched the 1982 political campaign with a three-state Midwest tour aimed at selling his "new federalism" and defusing growing opposition to his economic policies. He had a mixed reception in Minneapolis: among several hundred protesters was a placard reading: "Welcome President Hoover." Page 3.

Press Pressure

In Jerusalem, the director of Israel's Government Press Office charged that the Palestine Liberation Organization and Syria had attained some success in using terrorism against Western correspondents to influence their news organizations' reporting on the Middle East. Page 3.

Marthe Richard

In Paris, Marthe Richard, a hero in two world wars who led a successful postwar campaign to close French brothels but later suggested re-opening them, has died at 92. Page 5.

French Ministers Defend Policies For Industry, Economy as Viable

By Joseph Fitchett
and Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — An international business audience expressed doubts about the emerging industrial policies of France's Socialist government, but several Cabinet ministers said their plans will eventually promote new industries — including foreign investments — in France.

New incentives for investment were disclosed by French officials speaking at a business conference attended by about 300 executives and organized in Paris by the International Herald Tribune.

Despite these government reassurances, many questions on the last day of the two-day conference, reflected skepticism about the Socialist government's chances of changing the investment outlook in France.

Recurrent questions challenged the government's ability to resist pressure for more bureaucratic controls, notably in nationalized industries, exchange controls, high taxes, mounting social charges and more concessions to trade unions.

"Without Privileges" But officials said nationalized industry in France will not only compete commercially — "without privileges of any kind," a minister said — but will help the French economy become more innovative.

"We aim at efficiency, not constant interventionism, at being competitive, not at frightened government protectionism," Industry Minister Pierre Dreyfus said.

Responding to a businessman's question, he said nationalized industries will be encouraged to form partnerships with foreign companies.

New incentives disclosed by Bernard Attali, head of DATAR, the government regional development agency, included a doubling of the government budget for subsidies for approved industrial investments. Companies will be able to obtain up to 50,000 francs (about \$8,200) for every new job created by an investment — double the previous rate.

Government subsidies could go higher, he said, for three kinds of investments: new types of industry in crisis-stricken regions, high-technology firms and major corporations planning ventures costing at least 25 million francs.

Previous Policy The ministers' emphasis on innovating in industry, many participants noted, had overcome the previous government's commitment to enhancing France's ability to compete internationally.

But Socialist ministers said they have no intention of cutting back on social welfare programs or accepting significantly higher unemployment as the price of attracting investment and stimulating industrial innovation.

Iran Rebel Chief in France Says Son Was Probably Slain in Tehran Attack

The Associated Press AUVERS-SUR-OISE, France — The leader of an Iranian guerrilla movement opposed to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said Tuesday that his infant son probably was slain along with his wife and a top commander of the group during an attack north of Tehran.

Speaking in his heavily guarded exile just north of Paris, Mujahidin-e-Khalq leader Massoud Rajavi vowed his resistance struggle would continue despite the assault Monday that killed a number of his followers.

"This will not bring about the end of Mujahidin nor the end of

"France's painful social history makes it impossible for the government to modernize at the expense of wage-earners," Michel Rocard, the minister of planning and regional development, said.

"We must achieve a new French social consensus, together with the income redistribution and the automation, that will allow France to emerge from the present world crisis in a strengthened position," according to Jacques Attali, special counselor to President Francois Mitterrand.

Objecting to the high business costs of new government plans, executives with business in France from the United States, Western Europe and Japan, cited the shortened workweek of 39 hours, which a European manager head said would increase his wage bill by nearly 2 percent.

The business tax is scheduled to quadruple this year in comparison to 1980, noted Rudolph Boniface, head of Ford-France, adding that even government officials acknowledged it was a poor tax. Ford's 1.2 billion-franc plant expansion in Bordeaux last year is the largest outside investment in France since the Socialist electoral victory last spring.

"Many key questions about the future of operating conditions in France are still unanswered, but

the ministers were certainly trying," the head of a U.S. multinational company said.

While reaffirming the government's belief that France can surmount its economic stagnation without cutting back on social welfare, National Solidarity Minister Nicole Questiaux said many emergency measures — notably artificial job-creation devices — were not intended to become a permanent part of France's social protection programs.

As an example of government thinking about how to keep social charges from stifling investment, she cited tentative plans to fund additional welfare costs from the national budget rather than by higher payroll levies.

Mr. Rocard stressed that the government intends gradually to repeal many current restrictions — imposed to prevent capital flight — and encourage "initiative and risk-taking" if business confidence revives.

Industries singled out by Mr. Dreyfus for government emphasis included electronics, pharmaceuticals and bio-engineering.

But he and other officials stressed that they also intended to preserve traditional industries including machine tools and textiles — in contrast to the previous government's heavy emphasis on high-technology sectors.



Soviet delegate Leonid Ilyichev made V-sign with Polish official Jozef Wiegaz at his side at Madrid conference Tuesday after receiving harsh criticism for the military crackdown in Poland.

East Bloc Snags Madrid Effort on Poland

(Continued from Page 1)

who spoke on behalf of the 10-nation European Economic Community.

Then, Mr. Wiegaz, who was

presiding under the conference's system of rotating the chairmanship of each session alphabetically, announced he was adjourning the meeting because of an earlier agreement to hold only a morning session.

That drew an immediate objection from the next scheduled speaker, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, and other Western delegates who pointed out that customary procedure has been to accommodate all who had signed their intention to speak.

However, under the rules of the conference, all decisions are made not by majority vote but by unanimous consent. That touched off a stalemate.

In his speech, and at a subsequent news conference, Mr. Haig accused the Polish authorities of violating the Helsinki accords' provisions on the right of people "to choose and develop their political, social, economic and cultural systems" and to be safe in their pursuit of basic human rights. He further charged that "through intimidation and interference, the Soviet Union has conspired with the Polish military authorities to deprive Poland of these basic rights."

He also repeated the offer, made by President Reagan on Dec. 23, "to join other concerned countries in offering a major program to help Poland overcome its economic problems...when the basic rights of the Polish people are restored."

"We will not aid tyranny," Mr. Haig asserted. "But if tyranny stands aside, we are ready to help."

Polish Official 'Hopes' Walesa Is Freed Soon

From Agency Dispatches WARSAW — A senior Polish official said Tuesday he hopes the Solidarity leader Lech Walesa will soon be freed from nearly two months' detention.

Deputy Premier Jerzy Odozowski said in an interview with The Associated Press that he is convinced that Mr. Walesa bore no responsibility for what the minister termed the uncontrolled activities of the union in the weeks up to Dec. 13.

Mr. Odozowski indicated there was thus no reason for martial law authorities to hold Mr. Walesa much longer. "I hope that Walesa is soon a free man again," Mr. Odozowski said.

However, it was not known what Mr. Odozowski's hopes were based on, or whether they were shared by the entire Polish leadership.

Strike Right Re-examined Mr. Odozowski, quoting "reliable Catholic sources," said Mr. Walesa had held talks with Roman Catholic Church leaders and with martial law authorities during his detention.

He did not say where Mr. Walesa was being held.

Another minister said the government was re-examining the right of unions to strike, one of the main gains of Polish workers following national stoppages in 1980.

Justice Minister Sylwester Zawadzki, in an interview with the Polish news agency PAP, said the government was working on a program to shape the legal foundations of "Socialist renewal," the official term for the reform program set in motion by the strikes.

However, the minister said that a draft trade union bill required more adjustments to cover such questions as preventing unions from becoming political parties, and union activity among civil servants.

One of the main charges laid against Solidarity by the Communist authorities was that it exceeded its statutes by becoming a political organization.

"The issue of strike also requires some rethinking," Mr. Zawadzki was quoted as saying. "The point is to create legal guarantees against the possibility of abusing this right against transferring it into an instrument of strike terrorism."

Agreements between Polish workers and the government in August, 1980, were the first in an East-bloc country giving unions the right to strike, a right subsequently exercised on several occasions.

Meantime, a former employee of the Foreign Ministry went on trial here on charges of spying for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, PAP reported. It said Bogdan Zenon Walewski was recruited by the CIA during a stay in Saigon to collect information about the political and economic situation con-

In an effort to preserve harmony within NATO, Mr. Haig also made a major concession to West Germany and other allies who want to keep the Madrid conference going as a means of communicating with the Soviet bloc. To that end, he backed away from the position, enunciated privately by U.S. officials before his arrival here, that the conference should be adjourned after the speeches until October or November.

Instead, Mr. Haig said the United States would continue to participate in the conference "to speak to the Polish question as long as necessary."

However, in line with the U.S. position that there cannot be "business as usual" in East-West relations as long as the crisis continues, Mr. Haig added that U.S. participation would "focus exclusively" on Poland, and he warned that there would be no progress toward such Soviet goals as "concluding document" continuing the Helsinki process or a European disarmament conference.

At a news conference late Tuesday night, Mr. Wiegaz defended his curtailing of the speeches as "legally correct," rejected criticism of his country as interference in Polish internal affairs and asserted that martial law was "necessary to prevent anarchy, chaos, economic ruin and the potential threat of civil war."

He was followed by Mr. Ilyichev, who said: "We resolutely and firmly oppose the efforts of the NATO bloc, and of the United States in particular, to put on yet another political farce."

U.S. Officials Say Pentecostalist Set To Leave Hospital

The Associated Press MOSCOW — A Soviet Pentecostalist hospitalized after her hunger strike at the U.S. Embassy threatened her life expects to be discharged from medical treatment Thursday and wants to go home to Siberia, American officials said.

An embassy doctor, John Schadler, who visited 30-year-old Lydia Vashchenko at Botkin Hospital, said Monday she had regained all the weight lost during her fast, which started over the Christmas holidays and ended Feb. 6 when he ordered her hospitalized.

Miss Vashchenko, four other family members and two members of another family from her hometown had lived in the U.S. Embassy basement since June, 1978.

They had managed to get past Soviet guards and told the embassy they were being persecuted for their religion and efforts to emigrate. Miss Vashchenko and her mother started the fast to protest what they called U.S. refusal to increase pressure on their behalf.

Her mother, Augustina, 52, is refusing solid foods but taking fruit juice. Officials said she was overweight when the fast started and her health is good.

Lydia would remain 10 other Vashchenko children in Chernogorsk, her Siberian hometown, if she is allowed to return there. Soviet officials have maintained that the two families' emigration request could not be considered until they returned to Chernogorsk.

Reagan Gets Plea Over Taiwan Jets

United Press International WASHINGTON — Fifty-two House members, led by Republicans, have asked President Reagan to reconsider the decision not to sell advanced intermediate jet fighters to Taiwan.

"The peaceful future of Taiwan hangs in the balance, as well as the protection of our own security interests in the region and our credibility worldwide," the group said in a letter to Mr. Reagan Monday.

The letter was signed, among others, by Republican Reps. Jack Kemp of New York, Edward J. Derwinski of Illinois and William L. Dickinson of Alabama.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Strike Again Halts British Trains

The Associated Press LONDON — Britain's rail system was paralyzed for the ninth time in four weeks Tuesday by a 24-hour strike by engineers, although one engineer showed up for work, allowing limited service along a few miles of track in northern England.

The engineers have said the strikes will continue until British Rail produces a 3-percent pay increase. BR refuses unless the engineers agree to a more flexible work schedule.

Police said the main highways into London were clogged by 6 a.m. and emergency parking lots filled before sunrise. The commuter rush began before 5 a.m., earlier than on previous strike days.

Nixon Loses Appeal on Tapes Release

United Press International WASHINGTON — A U.S. appeals court ruled Tuesday that the government may release some 6,000 hours of Oval Office recordings taped secretly by Richard M. Nixon.

The decision was a defeat for the former president, who has waged a lengthy legal challenge to the plan of the General Services Administration to release the tapes at 11 regional listening centers across the nation.

The ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia upheld a U.S. district judge's decision that making the tapes public would not violate Mr. Nixon's rights of privacy. "We find Mr. Nixon's constitutional challenge unavailing," the three-judge panel said in a unanimous decision that Mr. Nixon's lawyers are expected to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Carrington Backs Cambodia Coalition

United Press International SINGAPORE — British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, completing a two-week tour of southeast Asia, said Tuesday there was still hope for a loose coalition of Cambodian guerrilla groups against the occupying Vietnamese Army.

Lord Carrington said that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — still backed the plan despite its recent rejection by the Khmer Rouge guerrillas. He said he had spoken to all five ASEAN leaders on his tour and "I don't think anyone has given up hope of getting the loose coalition off the ground."

He said the coalition was the right way to get the emergence of a "hard force" in Cambodia which was neither pro-Chinese, nor pro-Vietnamese. He noted that the pro-Chinese Khmer Rouge were the ones who are fighting the Vietnamese but said that, if they refused to join the coalition with non-Communist groups, the Khmer Rouge could be abandoned.

Africans Consult Algeria on Sahara

Reuters NAIROBI — African states seeking to break a deadlock over their Western Sahara peace plan Tuesday consulted Algeria, the main backer of the Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco for the territory's independence.

An Organization of African Unity committee also held talks with Mauritania, which jointly ruled the former Spanish colony with Morocco before pulling out in 1979.

The talks bogged down Monday night when Morocco, which administers the territory, reiterated its refusal to negotiate a cease-fire and referendum on the territory's future with the guerrillas. Delegates said they saw little chance of compromise.

U.S. Unit Asks Easing Of DNA Research Bars

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.
New York Times Service

BETHESDA, Md. — The chief federal advisory committee on gene-splicing policy recommended Monday that safety guidelines governing that field of research be relaxed but retreated from a proposal it adopted last fall that would have changed the guidelines to a wholly voluntary code of good laboratory practice.

The guidelines set safety rules for use in the field known to scientists as recombinant DNA technology. The rules are binding on everyone doing such research with federal support and will continue to be binding under the new recommendations. They are not binding on industry, but most companies abide by them voluntarily.

Some local governments have made adherence to the guidelines a condition for use of the techniques in their communities.

Major revision of the safety guidelines had been under discussion since last April by the committee, called the Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee. Its membership includes scientists and laymen in other fields, including law and ethics. In the past, most of its recommendations have been accepted and have become government policy.

The committee adopted its recommendations Monday by a 17-3 vote.

Under the policy recommended, no recombinant DNA experiments would be prohibited. Instead there would be cautionary admonitions against doing two types of experiments presently prohibited under the guidelines. One type involves the insertion of genes for drug resistance into microbes that do not naturally acquire such resistance. The other involves giving microbes the ability to manufacture any of several lethal poisons.

A third prohibition that would be dropped is that against deliberate release into the environment of organisms that had been altered genetically through gene-splicing techniques.

The safety rules were established by the National Institutes of Health in 1976, a time of intense and often bitter national debate over the potential hazards and propriety of the research. The stringencies of the original guide-

lines have been relaxed repeatedly in later revisions of the rules.

The work is often called "gene-splicing" because the research techniques allow the universal genetic material DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) to be cut, spliced and recombined in novel ways and then inserted into living cells. Experiments have shown that DNA of widely varying species, including human, can be grown in bacteria.

In principle, they have shown as well that genes can be transplanted across distant species lines. These capabilities caused many to fear that the research might generate new and dangerous disease-causing organisms and upset patterns established through billions of years of evolution.

Proponents of the work predicted that important new insights into the nature of life and valuable new products would be produced through the research.

Over the years no known hazards have materialized, but several potentially valuable medical products have been produced through gene-splicing techniques. A new multimillion-dollar industry has begun to develop in an atmosphere of considerable enthusiasm in the world of finance and business. No product is yet on the market, however.

The recommendations voted Monday are accepted by the National Institutes of Health. The guidelines would no longer be mandatory, but would still presumably have some influence as a code of laboratory practice recommended by experts in the field.

Laker Exploring Practicability of a 'People's' Airline

The Associated Press LONDON — As creditors began selling off portions of Sir Freddie Laker's airline business, the pioneer of cheap transatlantic fares announced that he was considering a new "people's" airline, to be launched with the help of millions of pounds contributed by Britons after Laker Airways folded last week.

A statement issued by Sir Freddie said he was "actively exploring a new airline project, and the future plans include public participation in the 'people's' airline."

The statement said Sir Freddie was "deeply grateful for [the] enormous public support" he had received and would soon provide details on "how the public may participate on a proper basis" in a new airline. "I do not know as yet the amount of support which any new venture may require, and because of that I would ask that no further contribution be sent in for the time being," he said.

A spokesman for Britain's Civil Aviation Authority said any application from Sir Freddie would be considered very carefully.

A spokesman for British Airways said he was not surprised to see Laker fighting back. "Nobody who knew anything about Sir Freddie believed he would go under indefinitely," he said.

Senate Backs Eagleburger

The Associated Press WASHINGTON — The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Tuesday approved President Reagan's choice of Lawrence S. Eagleburger to be undersecretary of state for political affairs.

Cognac Courvoisier... The French way of life.



Reagan, on Campaign Swing, Defends Budget

Democrats' Calls for Cuts Assailed as Demagoguery

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service
MINNEAPOLIS — President Reagan has launched the 1982 political campaign with a three-state Midwest tour aimed at selling his "new federalism" program and defusing the growing opposition to administration economic policies.

Mr. Reagan began his two-day tour Monday with a vigorous defense of his "unbalanced" budget at a fund-raising reception for Sen. David F. Durenberger, Republican of Minnesota, who is seeking re-election to a second term.

Unemployment Called "Cruel"

In his speech here to about 1,500 Republican contributors, the president acknowledged that unemployment had increased, saying that it was the "cruellest thing that can happen to people... who want to work and can't find work."

But the president staunchly defended his economic policies, saying they had already reduced inflation and interest rates and that they would spur a strong economic recovery if given a chance to succeed.

Mr. Reagan denounced as demagoguery calls by Democrats for a reduction in the military budget or a postponement of the tax cuts enacted last year. The president said the tax cuts are necessary for economic revival and that military spending boosts would be needed until the mid-1980s to match increases in the Soviet military budget.

The purpose of the president's

trip, according to an aide, is threefold. First, the president hopes to generate enthusiasm for his federalism plan in speeches to the Iowa and Indiana legislatures on Tuesday. Second, he intends to meet with local newspaper and television executives and editors in Minneapolis, Des Moines, Iowa, and Indianapolis, in a series of private sessions and interviews that one adviser said will "avoid the filter of the national press."

Third, Mr. Reagan wants to demonstrate, as he did here in pep talks to a \$500-a-plate dinner and a \$15-a-head reception, that he does not intend to abandon Republican candidates, many of whom face difficult re-election battles in 1982 because of his economic policies.

Sen. Durenberger, however, does not appear to be one of those in trouble. Republican polls show him to be an overwhelming choice for re-election, and the president's early appearance here was mainly for fund raising. Similar trips and speeches are planned in the near future on behalf of supposedly safe incumbent Republican senators in New Mexico, Wyoming and Utah.

Mr. Reagan's defense of the budget is designed to show, as one aide put it, that "you're not trying to hide behind federalism." The view of White House senior advisers is that Mr. Reagan's call for additional budget cuts is more popular outside of Washington and that Americans will respond to Mr. Reagan's personal appeal for his programs.

The early political forays by the president to defend his policies are intended to show the flag to Republicans who are becoming increasingly discouraged by mounting unemployment and concern over renewed high interest rates.



President Reagan, on a political swing through the Middle West, defended his new budget in a speech in Bloomington, Minn. Mr. Reagan said the safety net for social programs is "still there."

Bipartisan Coalition May Fight Budget

By Jack Nelson
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Sen. Robert Dole, a Kansas Republican, has said he may form a coalition of Republicans and Democrats to try to persuade President Reagan to accept major changes in his budget proposal.

Sen. Dole, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, made his surprise proposal Monday amid signs of growing unhappiness with the budget proposal in the Republican Party.

The discontent focuses on the combination of record increases in defense spending and huge deficits at a time of high interest rates and recession.

David A. Stockman, the budget director, and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan met with Republican senators Monday to explain the president's plan and urge senators to study it further before deciding whether to oppose it.

But Sen. Dan Quayle, an Indiana Republican and a member of the Budget Committee, said after the meeting, "There are not the votes in committee or on the floor for this budget."

"We have a \$100-billion increase for defense over three years as we're cutting social programs. That's totally unacceptable," Sen. Quayle said.

Sen. Malcolm Wallop, a Wyoming Republican, said, "I don't think anybody likes the budget. The deficits are very distracting."

And Sen. Rudy Boschwitz, a Republican from Minnesota, said he would support cuts in defense and oppose major reductions in social programs because the Reagan budget "does not follow a path toward balance in the foreseeable future."

Mr. Reagan has stuck to his program despite advice from Sen. Dole and other Republicans who say new tax measures and a trimming of the defense budget are needed to reduce the deficits and bring down interest rates. But Sen. Dole said he was testing support among Democrats and Republicans for a joint effort to present an alternative program.

"There seems to be a consensus growing among Republicans that we will have to do something about cutting on the defense side," Sen. Dole said in an interview.

"There is talk about cutting \$10 billion out of the \$33-billion increase" proposed for fiscal 1983.

Unless Republicans decide they can live with a \$91.6-billion deficit in fiscal 1983, Sen. Dole said, "we will have to cut something, and defense is a big target."

Energy Tax Suggested
The Senate Budget Committee's chairman, Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, and the House Budget Committee's chairman, James R. Jones, an Oklahoma Democrat, also have suggested that a Republican-Democratic coalition might propose an alternative. But Sen. Dole's proposal was more specific.

Nothing that Mr. Reagan's three-year, 25-percent tax cut will cost up to \$750 billion in revenue over five years, Sen. Dole said Congress may have been too generous in some areas, especially tax breaks for oil companies.

He suggested that Congress may want to impose a temporary tax on coal, nuclear energy, gas and oil to help reduce the deficit.

Sen. Dole also hinted that Republicans in Congress have rubber-stamped too much of Mr. Reagan's program.

Nonetheless, Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker, a Tennessee Republican, said, "I think that the president's budget, perhaps with some modifications, is going to be passed."

Meanwhile, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, after visiting Mr. Reagan Monday, said Democrats would offer alternatives to the president's budget proposals.

Surinam Leader Named
The Associated Press
PARAMARIBO, Surinam — The vice president of Surinam's high court, Fred Ramdatmisier, has been named acting president, the military announced. President Henk Chin A Sen and his cabinet resigned Thursday over a "difference of opinion" with the military.

Top Reagan Aides Question Plans for 'New Federalism'

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — At least two Cabinet members have privately expressed misgivings about President Reagan's "new federalism," possibly reducing the chances for congressional approval.

For different reasons, Richard S. Schweiker, secretary of health and human services, and Drew Lewis, secretary of transportation, have raised questions about the proposal to realign federal and state responsibilities for welfare, Medicaid, transportation, education and other programs.

Mr. Schweiker's concerns focus on the administrative complexity of the proposal, federal officials said, while Mr. Lewis is concerned about the way it would be financed, from the excise tax on gasoline and other products.

Several high-ranking officials who share Mr. Reagan's conservative views on welfare policy resisted the move for a federal takeover of Medicaid, which provides medical assistance for poor people.

In an interview Monday, Robert B. Carleson, a White House aide specializing in welfare policy, said he and David B. Swapp, the under-secretary of health and human services, were "not enthusiastic" about the Medicaid proposal.

Senior officials at the White House, the Department of Transportation and the Department of Health and Human Services confirmed that Mr. Schweiker and Mr. Lewis had raised their concerns in Cabinet discussions of the proposal.

Education Secretary T.H. Bell said he was worried about the large number of federal education programs that would have been transferred to the states under some of the preliminary proposals, officials said. But he was reportedly satisfied with the proposal announced by Mr. Reagan last month.

Mr. Schweiker and Mr. Lewis, like the heads of other Cabinet departments, were largely excluded from developing the proposal, which calls for federal assumption of all Medicaid costs in exchange for the states' taking over welfare, food stamps and more than 40 federal grant programs.

The Department of Health and Human Services is now responsible for Medicaid, welfare and one-third of the federal grant programs that would be transferred.

Mr. Schweiker, according to an official familiar with his thinking, "was concerned that the mechanics of this proposal and the various ramifications had not been explored in sufficient detail."

The official refused to permit use of his name, saying he did not want to be chastised for publicizing dissent within the administration. The official emphasized that Mr. Schweiker, as a "team player," now supports the president's decision.

A White House official said he understood Mr. Schweiker was "a little bit piqued" at having been excluded from the deliberations. "It doesn't take long before Cabinet officers become captive to their constituencies," the official said.

To help states pay for their new responsibilities, Mr. Reagan proposed to establish a "federalism trust fund" that would take half the revenue now raised by the federal excise tax on gasoline.

Mr. Lewis had recommended that the tax, now 4 cents a gallon, be increased to 9 cents to raise billions of dollars for the Highway Trust Fund, which has incurred deficits in the last two years.

In a 5-2 decision, the court said Monday that adults-only rental policies violate California law forbidding discrimination. The court said, "A society that sanctions wholesale discrimination against its children in obtaining housing engages in suspect activity."

An attorney for the family that initiated the case said he believed it was unlikely there were sufficient grounds for an appeal to federal courts because previous rulings have eliminated constitutional provisions landlords might use.

Habib Plans New Effort In Mideast

U.S. Fears a Renewal Of Lebanon Fighting

By Oswald Johnston
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is preparing to reactivate special envoy Philip C. Habib's peace mission to the Mideast because of concern that the military resupply of Palestinian forces in Lebanon will lead to renewal of warfare across Israel's northern border.

Assistant Secretary of State Nicholas A. Veliotis told a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee Monday that Mr. Habib will be briefed in Washington next week on the current Lebanon situation and probably will visit Lebanon, Israel and Syria later this month. He was last in the region in December.

Mr. Veliotis said recent reports of the shipment of direct arms supplies from the Soviet Union to Palestinian forces "have the ring of authenticity."

Israel reinforced its northern defenses when it annexed the Golan Heights in December and has issued periodic warnings of massive retaliation against any Palestinian attack. The administration fears renewed fighting in Lebanon could derail the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and the return of the Sinai to Egypt. Mr. Veliotis said both sides have been warned against "dangerous adventures."

In another development, Mr. Veliotis confirmed reports that the United States, which 18 months ago closed its last military facility in Morocco, is now seeking access to several of them again for the Middle East Rapid Deployment Force.

Perry Criticizes Israel

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, said Monday that Israel is hurting chances for a lasting Mideast peace by "surprising... preemptive acts" that appear to be "violations of international norms."

In a speech to the National Press Club following a 14-nation Mideast trip, Sen. Percy said: "Israel cannot expect the United States to continue isolating itself from the world community to defend questionable or objectionable actions and policies."

"The Israelis must stop surprising the international community and the United States with preemptive acts that are viewed by the community of nations as violations of international norms, harmful to U.S. interests and damaging to the peace process."

Israeli Accuses Media Of Bowing to Terror

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The director of Israel's Government Press Office, Zev Chafets, charged Tuesday that the Palestine Liberation Organization and Syria had successfully used terrorism against American and European correspondents to influence their news organizations' reporting on the Middle East.

Speaking in an hour-long interview, Mr. Chafets, who is close to Prime Minister Menachem Begin, gave several examples of what he termed the effectiveness of the intimidation, especially in Beirut, where correspondents in recent years have been assassinated, detained and threatened by Palestinian gunmen.

As a result, he said, some negative reporting on Syria and the PLO had been suppressed, and Israel's image in the media had suffered.

Mr. Chafets, who is American-born and has close friendships with many foreign correspondents in Jerusalem, made explicit criticisms of The New York Times, The Washington Post, The British Broadcasting Corp. and ABC-TV.

"I don't think that it's always, or even usually, the newsmen on the spot who are necessarily intimidated," he said, "although they have every right to be afraid as well."

Protecting Correspondents

"But very often organizations acting in the interest of their personnel, which is legitimate, make decisions not to publish a certain thing because it would get somebody in trouble, or get somebody shot at, or to publish or to broadcast a certain item to appease the PLO, in order to create a situation in which their correspondent and personnel would be safe and welcome in a city where the relations with journalists are run very often through physical intimidation," he added. The city he referred to was Beirut.

He took as his prime case what he described as a dramatic shift in the approach of ABC News after the murder last July of its part-

time reporter in Beirut, Sean Toole. He was shot and stabbed on a street after ABC-TV broadcast a special report by newsmen Gerald Rivera on Palestinian terrorism, "a piece which pointed out that Palestinian terrorism threatens Israel, threatens Lebanon and threatens stability throughout the world," Mr. Chafets said.

"ABC, from the time that happened, in my view, began a policy which I would describe as cowardly," Mr. Chafets charged.

He said ABC first did "a worshipping interview" with PLO leader Yasser Arafat. "Then in September, ABC did a two-part piece on the evening news on the PLO, depicting the PLO as some kind of a benevolent, moderate and nonterrorist organization," he said.

He also criticized an ABC report last week on the treatment of Palestinian Arabs in the occupied West Bank as "intellectually dishonest," saying it failed to give Israel's side.

Last summer, several American reporters in Beirut, including those from The New York Times and The Washington Post, were seized by a left-wing faction of the PLO, held for a number of hours and threatened and frightened, and this didn't get any coverage," Mr. Chafets complained.

In the summer of 1980, he said, the BBC withdrew its correspondent from Beirut, Tim Llewellyn, after he received a death threat from Syrian sources, which were displeased by his reporting on unrest in Syria. The previous month, Reuters bureau chief Bernd Busmann was shot and critically wounded after being warned repeatedly by Syrians about similar reporting, Mr. Llewellyn witnessed the shooting.

"The BBC did its best to cover that up," Mr. Chafets said, "and for months Llewellyn covered the Middle East from Cyprus without mentioning that fact to his listeners." BBC still does not have a regular correspondent in Beirut.

As a result of such intimidation, he said, the civil war in Syria is scarcely mentioned in the Western media.

BOUTIQUE
GIORGIO ARMANI
FEMMES HOMMES
PRINTEMPS - ETE 82
31 rue du Four Paris 6eme

Hyatt's unique style welcomes you to Saudi Arabia.

Welcome to a world of beauty and luxury at Hyatt. Enjoy natural greenery, outstanding cuisine and superb personal service. It's called a touch of Hyatt. And there's nothing quite like it anywhere else in the world. Hyatt Hotels. Welcoming you now in Riyadh, Yanbu, Jeddah and Giza.



For reservations at 109 hotels worldwide, contact your travel planner or Hyatt.
Amsterdam (020) 43 43 54
Brussels (02) 217 0019
Frankfurt (069) 28 09 38
Geneva (022) 21 23 91
London (01) 580 8197
Madrid (91) 402 22 43
Milan (02) 345 23 90
Paris (01) 079 33 22
Stockholm (08) 22 57 50
Vienna (0222) 54 11 81
Zurich (01) 302 08 16
Or telex London 8954227

أهلاً وسهلاً
HYATT HOTELS

CAPTURE THE HYATT SPIRIT™ WORLDWIDE

*In the language of Saudi Arabia this means welcome. You'll also experience a Hyatt welcome at Cairo, Kuwait and Dubai.

Arms Stolen in Raid On Italian Army Base

United Press International

ROME — Suspected Red Brigades guerrillas raided an Italian Army barracks Tuesday, disarmed 18 guards and escaped with large quantities of machine guns, bazookas and assault rifles.

The pre-dawn attack on the Pica military barracks at Santa Maria Capua Vetere, 175 kilometers (108 miles) southeast of Rome, took place after three weeks of sustained police success against the Red Brigades, including the rescue of U.S. Army Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier on Jan. 28.

Some politicians had described the rescue of Gen. Dozier and the subsequent arrests of an estimated 140 Red Brigades suspects as a blow from which the urban guerrilla group could not recover.

Police said the barracks raid began about 4 a.m. when four guerrillas slipped over the perimeter wall of the installation and surprised and disarmed four soldiers on guard duty near the base armory. They said that the attackers then took the guards to a barracks where 14 soldiers were sleep-

ing, disarmed and tied up the troops and then looted all of them in a basement storeroom.

Officers said they then went straight to the armory, where they took two 60-mm mortars, two bazookas, 20 assault rifles, four heavy machine guns and six light submachine guns before making a getaway in cars driven by accomplices outside the barracks walls.

Anonymous Call

Later in the day, an anonymous woman caller telephoned the Naples newspaper Il Mattino and claimed that the attack had been carried out by the Red Brigades.

"This is the Red Brigades," the newspaper quoted the caller as saying. "We attacked the Pica barracks and confiscated the weapons."

Investigators believe that, in addition to reasserting its ability to carry out major operations, the Red Brigades raided the army barracks to replenish its weapons supplies depleted by police raids last week on two of the gang's arms depots in northern Italy.

Court in U.S. Bars No-Family Rentals

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — The state Supreme Court has ruled that landlords may not refuse to rent to families with children.

In a 5-2 decision, the court said Monday that adults-only rental policies violate California law forbidding discrimination. The court said, "A society that sanctions wholesale discrimination against its children in obtaining housing engages in suspect activity."

An attorney for the family that initiated the case said he believed it was unlikely there were sufficient grounds for an appeal to federal courts because previous rulings have eliminated constitutional provisions landlords might use.

Surinam Leader Named

The Associated Press

PARAMARIBO, Surinam — The vice president of Surinam's high court, Fred Ramdatmisier, has been named acting president, the military announced. President Henk Chin A Sen and his cabinet resigned Thursday over a "difference of opinion" with the military.

A Believer and His Sheet

In contrast to Jimmy Carter's fast and frequent economic turnabouts, there is a certain allure to President Reagan's decision to hold to the course he set last year. "Our task is to persevere; to stay the course; to shun retreat," he says in his annual budget message. But steadfastness does not impart wisdom. The course Reagan urges once more upon the nation may be consistent, but it is also dangerous, wasteful and even cruel.

Once again, he wants Congress to take the deficit only half-seriously. It should reduce the deficit by cutting social programs even further, but must not dare reduce it by cutting defense, or by raising taxes. It is a lopsided strategy, rooted in theology alone. There were once high priests who shared that theology with him. Now it is credible to only a single true believer: the president himself.

His top advisers are parading about like good soldiers touting the wisdom of the new budget plan. But not many days ago they, like the chorus of outside skeptics, were urging Reagan to reject his current course in favor of a tax increase in 1983.

Reagan rejected their advice. To him, bigger taxes mean only bigger government, not smaller deficits. So he chose once again to adhere to the gospel of supply-side economics, urged on him by Congressman Jack Kemp of New York. Under that doctrine, the deficits are not something to worry about because they will soon evaporate in the boom that the Reagan tax cuts will ignite.

Why are presidential advisers now so dubious? One big worry is that the promised boom cannot happen, not while the Federal Reserve keeps fighting inflation through tight monetary policy. With a succession of huge Reagan deficits ahead, this anti-inflation strategy is likely to lead to another wave of high interest rates and another recession, perhaps before the end of fiscal 1983.

The president says he has an answer to that. Yes, the government borrowing needed to finance the deficits would risk increasing interest rates. But meanwhile, something else will be happening: His new tax incentives will generate an increase in personal and business savings that will offset the borrowing and bring on the boom besides.

Perhaps he is right, but so far business is too unhappy with the recession and too con-

cerned about deficits and credit crunches ahead to commit new billions to expansion.

It will be tougher this year for the president to win his way. Congress is starting out with a bit more fire than last year. The Congressional Budget Office has already issued forecasts that make even the administration's large deficit predictions look pallid.

Congress needs to redirect the debate. A plan to raise taxes once the recession lifts should be prepared for 1983. The drive to increase defense spending massively with borrowed money has to be put in economic perspective. And if there are to be sacrifices in domestic programs, the burden must not fall so heavily on the poor.

An administration that is brave enough to cut food stamps ought also to be brave enough to pare back some middle-class Social Security benefits and some tax breaks. None of this is a matter of theology or faith. The only doctrine Congress needs are fairness and common sense.

Trying to hide a budget deficit of nearly \$100 billion is a little like trying to hide an elephant under a bedsheet. The ears and tail may not be clearly discernible, but there sure is something enormous under the covers.

The Reagan administration has done an elaborate job of spreading out its sheet — yet there is no mistaking the size of the 1983 deficit, and of its cousins in 1984 and 1985. In fact, all the camouflage only calls attention to just how far the president is willing to go to maintain "unwavering adherence" to his program. When will Ronald Reagan, who campaigned as the premier critic of deficit spending, finally balance the federal budget? To answer that question last weekend, Budget Director Stockman had to lift the bedsheet. "Probably somewhere in the range beyond 1988," *Beyond 1988*.

And what is supposed to happen in the meantime? The administration says the 1983 deficit will be about \$92 billion, but even that is wishful. That deficit, by the administration's own estimate, will be about \$147 billion — minus whatever savings Congress agrees to. So, if anything, the Reagan deficit will not only be huge, but huger. All the more reason for the sheet.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Defense Is Not Just Arms

The season for the annual ritual debate over defense expenditures is starting. The documents produced so far by the Reagan administration — the proposed federal budget and the defense secretary's report to Congress — and the immediate reaction to these documents by the critics, suggest that, in certain respects, only the numbers and the names of the players have changed. The broad lines of argument remain the same.

To the charge that the United States cannot afford these gigantic expenditures, that they are both helping to ruin the economy and absorbing funds direly needed for social services, come the equally familiar replies. These are that defense expenditures as a percentage of GNP are relatively modest, that much is needed in the way of modernization and improved readiness for American forces, that social spending (if you include the big insurance programs) still takes the far larger share of budget costs, that no duty of government takes priority over the duty to protect the populace from external threat, and so on. All of it is true — on both sides of the argument: America can't afford it, but if it is necessary, of course, America can.

From here the argument will veer off to what is meant by necessary and from there to various strategies and weapons systems and whether they are any good or not, and sooner or later there will be some congressional cuts — and after that, maybe in a few months, everyone will agree that the "wrong" cuts were made. Much sighing all around. A high-ranking official in the Pentagon will say he had to counsel against going into some place or other because Washington let military resources run down so, and a congressman will swear that the latest fighter-bomber won't fly and costs twice as much as it was supposed to. Then everyone will get ready for the debate the following year.

Don't be misled by our weariness with this debate into thinking that when it starts up we don't plan to be there, sinking into the dreadful details with everyone else concerning costs and weapons characteristics and the rest. But for now, before all that gets going, something else strikes us as far more urgent to consider. Before you can reach the question of "how much is enough," you really have to have some rudimentary idea of what it is supposed to be enough for.

The Defense Department's careful descriptions of the kinds of engagements and deterrent effects that various weapons systems

and force levels are intended for and its verbal tour of the trouble spots of the world do not satisfy this need. And here, it seems to us, you come right up to the huge, troubling question concerning America's defenses and its defense expenditures: It often seems as though the elaborate military enterprise itself is a work of fantasy, that it is absorbed in anxieties and contingencies and scenarios that have little connection with the actual world in which we live.

To some extent this is a result of inter-service politics and bargaining — plans are made and weapons procured that do more for the various services' self-images than for their ability to defend. But there is more. Look at the places that, from a national security point of view, have troubled the U.S. government most in recent years — Afghanistan, Iran, Poland, El Salvador — and consider that in each, somehow, the circumstances have been deemed "complicated" in ways that made irrelevant the kind of forces that America has at its disposal. This is not a suggestion that the United States should have "gone into" any of those countries in a military way, only a comment on the split-screen quality of the costly national defense establishment. There is the military enterprise and then there is what America does around the world.

The fact is that however much improvement may be needed in the country's military forces, the show of strength that is relevant and required now has to do with political will on the nonmilitary diplomatic and economic front. It is all very well to talk tough about weapons and forces and their great potential. But a country that is not willing to sustain a grain embargo or other nonmilitary pressures that are controversial and inconvenient at home, really isn't going to impress anyone with lots of added hardware.

You can agree or disagree with the substance of Secretary Caspar Weinberger's blast, in his report to Congress, against current trading arrangements with the Soviet Union. Maybe it wasn't even his business to have brought it up in such a report. But, right or wrong, there is a certain relevance to it: The real questions concerning America's strength in its conflicts around the world are only partly questions of force levels and organization. They are, in much larger part, just now, questions of national purpose and credibility on a variety of nonviolent fronts.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Feb. 10: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Young Shah's Dilemma

PARIS — The editorial in the Herald reads: "Reform or revolution. That brief but eloquent formula presents the Persian outlook very accurately. It is not an encouraging outlook for the Shah, who must choose whether he will acquiesce in a far-reaching project of economical and political reform or risk a revolution. The dilemma is a particularly cruel one for this poor young ruler. He is loath to grant the very legitimate demand for administrative and financial reorganization that could not fail to arouse the animosity of foreigners with material interests in Persia and eventually entail the active intervention of England or Russia. But he is virtually powerless to cope with a revolution."

1932: Winsome Winnie Yawns

PHOENIX — As the jury in the "trunk murders" case returned a verdict of guilty against Mrs. Winnie Ruth Judd, 27-year-old blonde clinic technician, a verdict dooming her as the second woman to hang in Arizona, the prisoner stifled a yawn. It is feared, however, that her calmness is mere bravado and that she may attempt to end her life. Known as "Winsome Winnie" and the "Tigeress," Mrs. Judd is the wife of a Los Angeles physician. The winner of an Arizona beauty contest, she was fanatically jealous of the attentions paid by a wealthy sportsman to two of her friends, whose dismembered bodies were found in two trunks and a suitcase in the checkroom of a Los Angeles terminus.

Decentralize Power? It's Easier Said Than Done

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The United States and France are both launched on the course of transferring power from the center to the edges. Their motives are different, as are the means, but the hope is the same — and it is probably vain.

The idea is to make government more energetic and effective. That, at least, is what President Reagan and his administration say they can accomplish with their "New Federalism." Important educational, social and other programs are to be transferred to the states, together with some tax revenues.

Behind the practical arguments is something else, a hostility to interventionist central government — the welfare government that the United States has known since the New Deal, and especially since President Lyndon B. Johnson's New Society programs of the 1960s. The ideal is a past America in which federal government was more limited and communities looked after their own. It is a very romantic ideal, but much in the historical consciousness of Americans.

The Socialist government of France wants also to decentralize power, but in this case it goes against the history and established attitudes of French society. What the Socialists want would, if they succeed, make a profound change not only in how the French live, but in how they think.

Their argument is that the heavily centralized political structure of France has stultified local responsibility and held back the economic growth of the country. The second clause in this argument provokes pause, since the rate of economic growth in France since World War II has been the highest, on average, of all the advanced industrial nations, excepting only Japan.

The reverse argument seems more plausible: that centralized indicative planning and direction of investment have been a cause of France's economic success, as in Japan, where the economic system bears considerable resemblance to that in France, and where a similar meritocratic "class," made up of the graduates of certain metropolitan schools, dominates both public and private economic sectors.

The question the French really may confront is whether the perceived political advantages of decentralization will outweigh an actual loss of economic and administrative efficiency. Since the monarchy, France has been ruled by decisions made in Paris and imposed by the administrative agents of Paris — the *préfets* — sent out to the regions rather like colonial governors, to rule the natives for their own good.

Regional councils, mayors and other local officials propose, but the *préfets* dispose. Paris decides what is best — where plants are to be located, where the transport and

power grids will be built and the nuclear plants installed, where investment will be directed, and schools built — all but where the traffic lights should go.

The fury provoked by a mayor's need for Paris' approval to build a swimming pool may be imagined. This is one explanation for the peculiar French political custom of holding several offices at the same time. Nearly every ambitious political man or woman is simultaneously mayor of a town, delegate to a regional assembly, deputy in Parliament — and would, if he or she could, be a Cabinet minister or sub-minister as well. It is one way to beat the centralized system, since if a mayor is also a minister in Paris, the town can get what it wants.

Decentralization has been a popular cause since the Third Republic and the 19th century. Regional economic assemblies were created under the Fifth Republic, and Gen. de Gaulle planned further decentralization. That plan's defeat in a referendum was the issue upon which he resigned in 1969. The new Socialist program will, this spring, give to mayors and the regional assemblies new powers — but the problem, as always, will be whether Paris can really let go.

The very habits of mind imposed by French education — of orderly argument, "lucidity," arranging everything in logical

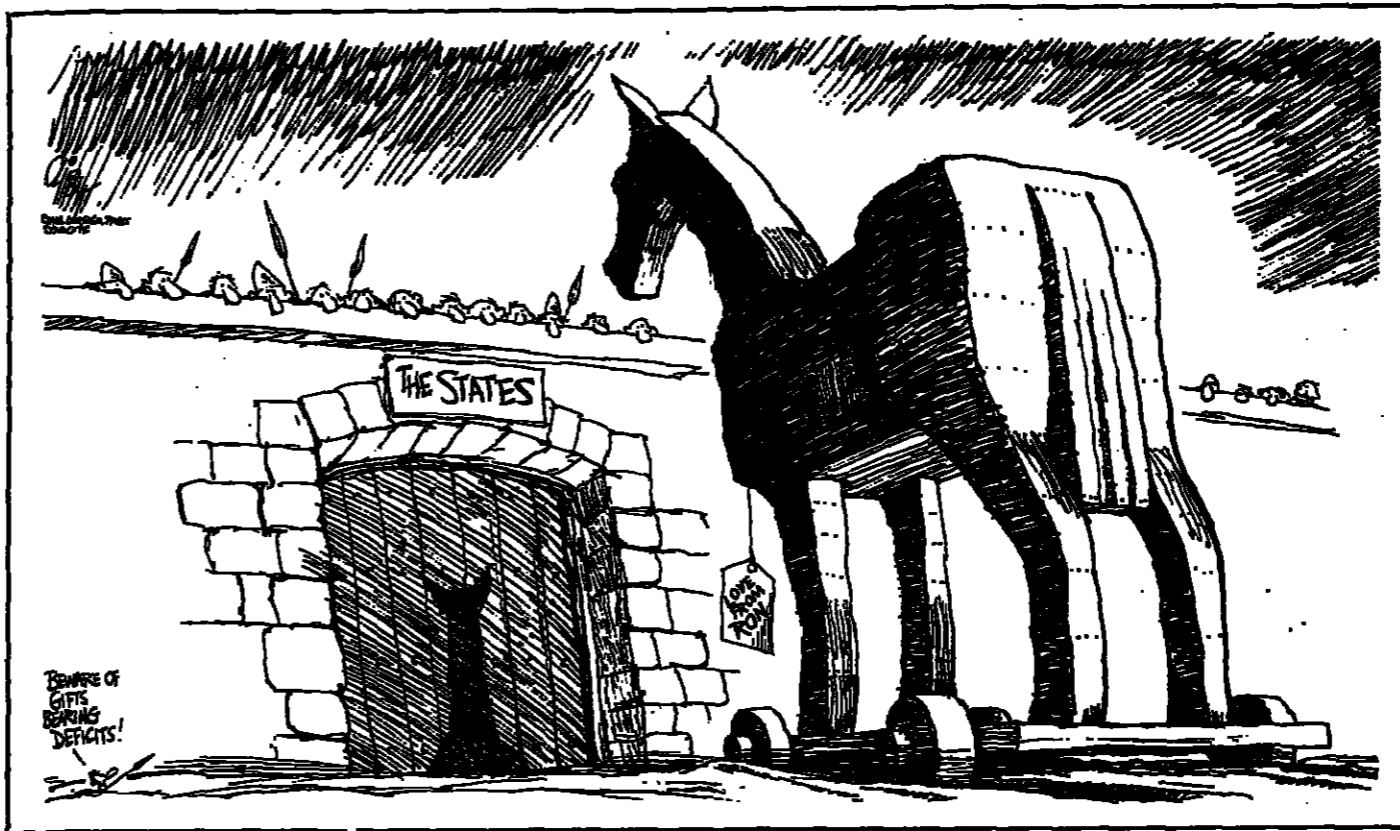
categories (even when this proves illogical in its practical consequences) — are a force for centralization and hierarchy. To change that will be to change society.

The habits of American education and thought are pragmatic, spontaneous, improvisatory, "creative." Civic consciousness and responsibility are indoctrinated from the very start, when kindergarten children elect their class president and vote upon how they will do this or that. Decentralization, for Americans, represents an attempt to return to the source, indeed to the yeoman democracy dear to Thomas Jefferson.

The Reagan administration, in this, is reactionary in the proper and non-pejorative sense of that word; it wishes to return the United States to an older order. But it is a sentimental quest. The older order was undone by whirlwinds of social and technological change, as well as by demography, and while Americans today may be nostalgic for federal democracy, they also are inescapably attached to the progressive ideas and the passion for change that destroyed it.

The Reagan government's attempt to decentralize federal government is unlikely to leave a mark on its time. The French effort would make an immense mark if it were to succeed. It implies revolution, not reaction. But revolutions, like return to the past, are easier to propose than to accomplish.

©1982, International Herald Tribune.



Reagan's Axing Plans Mean What They Say

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — It is a measure of the absurdity with which Washington abounds that President Reagan's budget message has been greeted with doubt. No one seems to think the man means what he says.

I am not referring now to the questions about the economic assumptions underlying the budget or the wisdom of his policies, both of which are open to debate. The undeserved cynicism is the belief that Reagan and Budget Director David Stockman must know their proposed spending cuts are unrealistic and are just setting up Congress to be the fall guy when deficits soar well beyond the already astronomical projections.

I think Reagan means to do exactly what he says, and that if he succeeds this year, he will have recast the government in a form that would have been unthinkable before 1980. In 25 years of budget-reading, I have been through more than my share of documents designed to camouflage the true character of the policy choices the president has made. This Reagan-Stockman budget, far from disguising the choices, slaps you in the face with them.

In the plainest language yet put forward, this budget says that the concerted and carefully applied strategy of this administration is to grind down the domestic side of the national government between the millstones of a rising defense budget and a declining tax base.

It is what Reagan calls a "long-overdue reordering of priorities," and what many others will see as an abandonment of national responsibilities. In the bureaucratic language of the budget, "the structural changes" that

Reagan is proposing "will result in radically asymmetrical patterns of budget growth in the years ahead." It means that defense, Social Security and medical programs will continue to grow, and virtually everything else will shrink.

And not by a little bit. If Reagan has his way, those domestic programs — for agriculture, energy, transportation, education, environment and the rest — will shrink in absolute terms every year for the next five years.

No more of the 1981 rhetoric about "cutting the growth rate." Reagan is talking about fewer dollars and much less purchasing power every year than the year before, one-third less in 1987 than this year, if he has his way.

The biggest shock will come this year, as Reagan tries to shrink these domestic programs before he hands them back to the states under his federalism initiative. He proposes to cut nondefense and nonentitlement spending by 25 percent in one year — a recession year, when most family, community and state budgets are already strained.

The list of the programs that would be slashed extends all across the domestic side of government. The cries of pain make the 1981 budget fight seem a tame affair.

You can pick your own cause and file your own complaint. I find it shameful that in a \$750-billion budget, Reagan would propose the total elimination of the legal services program that, in my experience, is the first and only guarantee that many people have found for securing the law's protection against those

who chisel and prey on the poor and helpless. The \$150-million cost of that program is the price of 10 of the newest armored attack helicopters — or the amount that a handful of corporations saved in taxes by buying other companies' tax credits.

Cutting another \$400 million from aid to schools teaching the disadvantaged — on top of the \$600-million cut last year — is robbing Americans of their future. This program was pronounced a rousing success last month by Reagan's own secretary of education, as a way to bring children of deprived backgrounds into the mainstream of their schools. If you believe that public education is the building block of democracy, that cut is unconscionable.

But the Reagan budget, in its candor, makes very clear why he thinks it necessary. There is a lock between his determination to reduce tax rates and his insistence on pushing up defense spending at an unprecedented pace. As the budget shows, 97 cents of every dollar of added revenues the economy generates this year is to go to the Defense Department. Next year, it will be 89 cents. The message to Congress could not be clearer: Unless it is prepared to roll back Reagan's tax cuts or reduce his plans for the Pentagon, there is no way to finance the domestic budget of the national government. The only argument remaining is the pace at which it is dismantled.

Reagan has put the challenge in the clearest, least cynical terms for all to see. Now it is up to Congress and the country to say if that is the policy America wants.

©1982, The Washington Post.

Letters

Tastes in Cinema

According to the "People" column (IHT, Jan. 29), Ronald Reagan liked the movies more around the time he was in them. I liked the president more when he was in the movies.

HANNAH BAKER.
Bures-sur-Yvette, France.

Unconfirmation

Regarding the report (IHT, Jan. 29) of President Reagan's certification that government forces in El Salvador are making a "concerted and significant effort" to respect human rights, after reports that hundreds of civilians were murdered by Salvadoran Army troops last December: A State Department spokesman, apparently defending the certification, has claimed that it is virtually impossible to confirm such reports of massacres by government troops.

If the State Department is not in a position to confirm such reports, neither is it in a position to disconfirm them. Therefore the State Department and Reagan are in no position to "certify" that government forces in El Salvador are making a "concerted and significant effort" to respect human rights.

ROBERT HEINAMAN.
London.

Closing the Circle

While it would be an exaggeration to suggest that Italy, West Germany, France and Britain have all gone hopelessly Socialist, it is certainly obvious that they are unwilling to foot the bill for their own defense. In these circumstances, a joint NATO defense does not exist.

Americans are cast in the role of parents berating children who do not obey them. Clearly, cajoling is ineffective in getting the Euro-

peans to fit into the Pentagon's nice strategies. With the tide of European public opinion opposed, Americans are then defending (or presuming to defend) only bunks of rock, soil and old buildings. The motive power behind NATO — the defense of ideas — appears to be dead or dying.

I suggest that we redraw ideological borders in a narrower circle so as to do better with allies who have been loyal all along: Canada, Australia, New Zealand. This is not "writing Europe off." Europe is doing that to itself.

MARK R. BERGSTROM.
Santa Barbara, Calif.

On Bracket Creep

Regarding an editorial (IHT, Jan. 19) saying: "Prices in the United States have precisely doubled in the past eight years. If you were earning \$15,000 a year in early 1974, and are now earning \$30,000 a year, you have just stayed even with U.S. inflation."

My impression is that you would not have kept pace with inflation, because the taxes on your \$30,000 would be a higher percentage than those on your \$15,000. You would have lost ground to inflation due to "bracket creep."

As I understand it, if inflation keeps up at anything like its recent pace, President Reagan's tax cuts are not really cuts at all but a slow-down in increases. If so, then he is not really trying "supply-side economics" by reducing taxes.

PHILIP C. WALSH.
New York.

Political Science

I was shocked to read (IHT, Jan. 21) that Stanford University, its departments and its research and technical professionals would welcome a Soviet robotics expert at a time when Russian and Polish intellectual colleagues are impris-

oned and maltreated. The oldest and largest of the world's computer societies, the Association for Computing Machinery, of which I was then president, decided at the beginning of the Slobodanovic outrage to eliminate all cooperation with the Soviets; many other associations — physicists, mathematicians, psychologists, dentists — have since done so.

No Soviet technologist, especially in computer science or robotics, can visit an American university except as a representative of his cruel government. Institutions and scientists should not receive such a person, and accords that permit and even encourage entry should be terminated.

H.R.J. GROSCH.
Rijswijk, Netherlands.

A Nuclear Slip

In his otherwise well-taken piece (IHT, Jan. 9) on U.S. troops in Europe and the importance of avoiding destabilization of the German situation, R.G. Livingston repeats a widely believed but totally mistaken point about West Germany having forsworn the production and ownership of atomic weapons when it joined NATO.

ROBERT MCGEEHAN.
London.

Backing Juntas

Is Flora Lewis kidding (IHT, Jan. 12)? The U.S.-backed junta of El Salvador modeled on the Jaruzelski junta? The reverse is true. Moscow is just starting to imitate the United States by adopting the long-standing American usage of backing juntas.

JAN ULATOWSKI.
Roquebrune-Cap-Martin, France.

Mubarak Sizes Up Reagan

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — President Hosni Mubarak's plea to the Reagan administration to appeal for a "declaration" that would have Egypt selling out on the Palestinian problem marks a new low for American influence in the Middle East.

Mubarak's refusal had been made patently clear to Secretary of State Alexander Haig during two highly publicized visits to Cairo, so much so that President Reagan did not press him during their arms-length talks in Washington last week. If he had pressed, Reagan would have been asked a question for which there is no answer: What is the Reagan administration's Palestinian plan?

The bankruptcy of Reagan's Mideast policy is now indicated by the refusal of both Israel and Egypt to do what the United States asks. Blocked on the one hand by Israel's refusal to give the Palestinians the "full autonomy" promised by Prime Minister Menachem Begin at Camp David, Haig turned to Mubarak. What he wanted was Mubarak's signature on a "declaration" dealing in vague terms with the autonomy issue. Haig freely conceded to Mubarak that the "declaration" was incomplete, but surely it could be polished up sometime later.

Likewise with the matter of the continuing Jewish settlements on the Palestinian land. Haig suggested putting off the question, but Mubarak reminded him that the late President Anwar Sadat had been hoodwinked on the settlements issue in the Camp David talks more than three years ago.

Dismayed

Mubarak and his aides left Washington with disturbing impressions about the murky ideas through which their hosts view the Palestinian issue: that Arab East Jerusalem is not an important problem; that the centrality of the Palestinian issue was partly created by previous administrations.

Mubarak was sardonic in drawing a contrast between the warmth of Sadat's relationship with Reagan-Haig and his own relationship — correct but arms-length. His advisers were dismayed during Haig's two visits to Cairo that the secretary failed to understand, as one Mubarak intimate put it, that Sadat was "both leader and president of Egypt, whereas President Mubarak has not had time to prove his leadership. Sadat could risk intimacy — until he was assassinated. Mubarak cannot."

Mubarak also left with the impression that despite his resistance to putting his signature on an autonomy paper, Reagan did not use Mubarak's request for more and faster U.S. military aid as a pressure point. Stagnant, the new \$1-billion Egyptian deal for advanced Mirage aircraft (to be financed by Saudi Arabia) showed that Egypt is not wholly dependent on the United States; this undercuts U.S. influence, but during his talks in the White House Mubarak felt no displeasure.

The private consensus in the Mubarak camp as he left would not make any reaching in the president's morning news summary. It is that Reagan's inability or refusal to deliver the "full autonomy" pledged to Sadat at Camp David shows a fear of Israel's political power in the United States which is certain to further cancel out U.S. influence in the Arab Mideast.

Reagan left Mubarak with an impression of decency but not of great strength. Mubarak went home to develop closer ties with the Arab and nonaligned worlds. He knows what he wants. Can Ronald Reagan say the same?

©1982, Field Newspaper Syndicate.

Grenada: Anti-Americanism Rises

Caribbean Island's Radical Leaders See a U.S. Threat

By Barbara Crossette

New York Times Service

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada —

The crowd clapped rhythmically

and began to sing:

"When the Yankee soldiers come,

"When the Yankee soldiers come,

"When the Yankee soldiers come,

"When the Yankee soldiers come."

Nearly a thousand people had

gathered on the waterfront of this

island nation's capital to com-

memorate the death of a local

hero. But the occasion rapidly

turned into an anti-American rally,

reinforcing the belief here that

Washington is on the verge of mili-

tary action against Grenada.

It has been almost three years

since a group of young rebels over-

threw the government of Sir Eric

M. Gairy and began to build a new

society, radical in domestic policy

and studiously pro-Cuban in for-

ign affairs.

Since the coup March 13, 1979,

the United States, under both Jim-

my Carter and President Reagan,

has demonstrated its displeasure

with events here by refusing to ex-

change ambassadors with the gov-

ernment of Prime Minister Maurice

Bishop and his New Jewel Par-

ty.

Grenada Seen as Bad Example

In public speeches, both Sec-

retary of State Alexander M. Haig

Jr. and Thomas O. Enders, as-

stant secretary of state for inter-

American affairs, have portrayed

Grenada as a client of Havana and

a bad example to the Caribbean.

Meanwhile, the government here,

while continuing to seek nor-

mal relations with Washington,

has maintained that the Reagan

administration is seeking its over-

throw.

Information Minister Don Ro-

jas said in an interview that Gren-

ada "takes very seriously" the threat

of invasion, citing U.S. military ex-

ercises off Puerto Rico last year as

evidence that the attack has al-

ready been rehearsed.

Mr. Enders, testifying Monday

on the process by which the ad-

ministration decided that El Sal-

vador was making adequate progress

in political and human rights to

warrant continued U.S. aid, said,

however, that more military and

economic assistance would be

needed.

But the committee chairman,

Republican Sen. Charles H. Percy

of Illinois, said that Congress was

under strong public pressure to re-

ject the administration's certifica-

tion of El Salvador. The certifica-

tion is required under a foreign as-

sistance law passed in December.

President Reagan last week

signed an executive order releasing

\$55 million in military equipment

for El Salvador that would be

drawn under emergency proce-

dures from Defense Department

stocks.

The administration said El Sal-

vador needed \$25 million worth of

materials to replace aircraft and

other equipment destroyed or

damaged in a guerrilla attack on a

Salvadoran air base last month.

The additional \$30 million, the

Pentagon said, would build up the

Salvadoran armed forces' stocks at

a time of increased guerrilla ac-

tivity.

In his testimony Monday, Mr.

Enders, under sharp questioning

from Democratic senators, would

not comment on recent statements

by Secretary of State Alexander

M. Haig Jr. that U.S. military ac-

tion in Central America was still a

policy option.

"Nothing has been ruled out,

but nothing has been ruled in,"

Mr. Enders said.

Additional \$100 Million

Last week, in testimony before

the Senate subcommittee on inter-

American affairs, Mr. Enders in-

dicated that the administration was

thinking in terms of \$100 million

in additional economic aid for El

Salvador.

Officials of private development

groups working on plans for the

Caribbean area believe that the

money will come from the ad-

ministration's Caribbean Basin In-

itiative. Of \$300 million in sup-

plementary economic grants to be

sought from Congress for the re-

gional development plan, these of-

icials say, more than two-thirds

appears to be earmarked for Cen-

tral American nations thought to

be strategically important to the

United States.

Pressed for proof that El Sal-

vador had reduced the level of po-

litical violence, and questioned on

how the U.S. Embassy there had

collected its evidence, Mr. Enders

acknowledged that El Salvador's

legal system "had very largely

broken down," and that its judicial

system was "largely inoperative."

He also acknowledged that

"massive problems remain" in El

Salvador's observance of human

rights. But he rejected suggestions

that the military-civilian junta ne-

gotiate a form of government in

which the guerrillas would take

part.

The administration has said

6,116 noncombatants died last

year in El Salvador but has noted

in its 1981 human rights report, is-

sued Sunday, that church orga-

nizations in El Salvador have put

the figure at more than 11,000.

Mr. Enders and Elliott Abrams,

assistant secretary of state for

human rights and humanitarian af-

airs, said that the organizations

reporting higher figures would not

disclose where their information

came from.

"We are not seeking a low body

count," Mr. Abrams told the com-

mittee, "we are seeking an accurate

body count."



BEWITCHED — Revelers wear witch costumes at an Alemannic carnival in Gengenbach, West Germany.

200 East Germans Reportedly Sign Document Calling for Disarmament

BERLIN — About 200 East Ger-

mans, including churchmen, have

signed a call for disarmament

amid signs that an unofficial peace

movement is gaining impetus,

sources said Tuesday.

They said the document, styled

the "Berlin appeal," calls for the

dismantling of nuclear weapons

and withdrawal of foreign armies

from both East and West Germa-

ny.

Meanwhile, pamphlets were

handed out in Dresden calling for

a peace march Saturday, the an-

niversary of the Allied bombing of

the city in 1945, sources in Dres-

den said.

The appeal calls for Britain,

France, the United States and the

Soviet Union to conclude peace

treaties with both German states

and withdraw occupying troops

from German soil.

Among the signatories is Robert

Havemann, the dissident scientist

who wrote an open letter, pub-

lished in West German news-

papers, to Soviet President Leonid

Brezhnev making similar demands

before Mr. Brezhnev's visit to

Bonn last November.

Strike Grounds U.K. Airline

LONDON — British Airways

said its European and domestic

flights, apart from shuttle ser-

vices to Glasgow and other provin-

cial cities, were halted Tuesday by

a strike of ground workers at

Heathrow Airport who rejected

work rosters designed to save mon-

ey.

Marthe Richard, 92, Feminist Who Fought Against Brothels, Dies

The Associated Press

PARIS — Marthe Richard, 92,

who led a successful postwar cam-

paign to close French brothels but

later suggested reopening them,

died Tuesday.

Her feminist campaign against

brothels, which made her name a

household word in France, over-

shadowed an adventurous and

courageous life in which she was a

pioneer woman pilot and a hero in

two world wars.

Born Marthe Betenfeld on April

15, 1889, in a little village in east-

ern France, then still part of Ger-

many following the 1870 war, she

was one of the first Frenchwomen

to qualify as a pilot, at the age of

22.

Shortly before World War I, she

married Henri Richer, a food

wholesaler, from whom she

learned important secrets notably

about submarine movements.

Later, she was awarded the Le-

gion of Honor for her spying ac-

tivities.

She married an Englishman,

Thomas Crompton, after the war

but he died several years later.

In World War II, despite being

under close surveillance by the

Germans occupying France, she

worked extensively for the French

resistance movement, organizing

an escape network for Allied air-

crews.

Elected a Paris city councillor

after the Liberation in 1944, she

started a campaign against

brothels, then legal, saying the

women in them were slaves work-

ing for the profit of the owners and

pimps, and also invoking health

and moral arguments.

The Paris municipality passed a

local law Dec. 13, 1945, closing the

city's brothels. The National As-

sembly voted a law in April, 1946,

actually submitted by deputy

Pierre Dominjon but quickly

named after her, closing brothels

throughout the country.

Opponents of the law sought to

discredit her past life, and she was

involved in a series of lawsuits.

In 1973, at the age of 84, she

shocked France by suggesting in a

broadcast that because prosti-

tutes were still exploited,

France should open "Eros centers"

like those in West Germany where

the women could be independent

and protected.

She explained that "her" law

was outdated and added: "I have

fought all my life, not against pro-

stitution, but for women's liber-

ation. In 1973, freedom for a wom-

an means she should be able to do

what she likes with her body."

Deputy Joel le Tac introduced a

bill in the National Assembly to

legalize council-controlled centers,

but it failed.

Nikolai A. Semyonov

MOSCOW (AP) — Nikolai A.

«All that sparkles isn't champagne.»



Herald Tribune wine columnist Jon Winrock brings you facts, tips and tales in this great new wine book.

Jon Winrock lies half-a-dozen substitutes for champagne... then with wit and imagination, tells you when (and when not) to serve them! Just one example of the useful information which fills this brilliant and breezy book.

Dedicated to the proposition that we can all get more fun out of buying, serving and drinking wine.

WINE AS YOU LIKE IT reflects the anti-snob approach of a true professional, who believes that wine secrets are to be shared and not hoarded. A marvelous book to own or to give (or both). Order today.

A publication from the book division of the

Herald Tribune

Wine as you like it
U.S. \$18 or equivalent in any convertible European currency—plus postage.
In Europe, please add \$1.50 or equivalent for each copy; outside Europe, please add \$4 or equivalent for each copy.

Complete and return this coupon with your check or money order to: International Herald Tribune, Book Division, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Please send me _____ copies of WINE AS YOU LIKE IT.
Name: _____
Address: _____
City and Code: _____
Country: _____

Film: 'Shoot The Moon' Is Funny, Sharp

By Vincent Canby

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Shoot The Moon," written by the Oscar-winning Bo Goldman ("Melvin and Howard") and "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest" and directed by Alan Parker ("Fame" and "Midnight Express"), is a bitter-sweet comedy about a marriage that has gone sour before the film opens.

It is so funny, harrowing, intelligent and moving for so much of the time that when occasionally it goes wrong, one feels betrayed, far angrier than one would feel under other circumstances. One comes to identify with it so intimately that its lapses in judgment and imagination are all the more maddening, like watching a person you care about do something needlessly, suicidally stupid.

The setting is affluent Marin County, near San Francisco, where George Dunlap (Albert Finney), a successful writer, and his wife, Faith (Diane Keaton), live in a handsome old farmhouse with their four small daughters, amid the kind of idyllic, gently rolling, sometimes fog-shrouded Northern California scenery that suggests it really is possible to live inside a cigarette commercial.

Yet when we first see the Dunlap farm in the eerie lighting of an overcast sky, with an abandoned bicycle in the yard, its wheel still spinning, and a teddy bear forgotten on the open, clammy front porch, the mood is less idyllic than doleful. You can't even be sure what time of day it is, which may be the perfect way to begin a film about the intense emotional dislocation that follows the breakup of a 15-year marriage.

Leonardo Codex in Florence

FLORENCE — The Leicester Codex, a treatise by Leonardo da Vinci, has returned to Italy for the first time in more than 250 years. The 36-page document was sent to Florence by its owner, the industrialist Arnold Haas, for display at the Palazzo Vecchio from Sunday through May 16.

HUMAN LEUCOCYTE INTERFERON AVAILABLE

BEST TEST RESULTS

Please contact:
International Herald Tribune,
Box 1494, G. R. Schenckelstr. 43,
6000 Frankfurt/M., W. Germany.



Diane Keaton as the newly separated wife in "Shoot the Moon."

As it turns out, the time of day is evening, and Faith and George Dunlap are preparing to drive into San Francisco to attend something called the International Book Awards banquet, where George may be a winner. Faith, a suburban earth mother, sits at her dressing table putting on her makeup. She is surrounded by her three younger daughters, who squirm, talk and giggle nonstop, sloop lip-stick and rouge all over themselves and suddenly become embroiled in a marvellously nonsensical argument about what a tart looks like.

George, not yet dressed for the banquet, sneaks downstairs in what is obviously a state of some anxiety. He looks possibly drunk or on the verge of a breakdown. After sitting on the stairs for a moment, listening to the nonstop chaos above, he pulls himself together and makes a surreptitious telephone call. To his mistress.

"Shoot the Moon" is not only about George and Faith Dunlap, who have grown away from each other through no one's particular fault, but also about Sandy (Karen Allen), George's new love, and Frank Henderson (Peter Weller), the young man who comes to build a tennis court at the farm and who stays on to become Faith's lover.

Each of these four is essentially decent, but they all eventually land in the soup — George and Faith because they can't end a relationship they acknowledge to be finished, and Sandy and Frank because there is no way they can meet the demands imposed on them by partners loaded down with so much emotional baggage.

At its best, "Shoot the Moon" is as spare and as sharp in its detail

as fine prose, and as continuously surprising. Like the film adaptations of "Ordinary People" and "Kramer vs. Kramer," it's a domestic comedy of sometimes terrifying implications, not about dolts but intelligent, thinking beings.

Parker and Goldman are particularly good in dramatizing the small irritations of domestic life that suddenly grow into furious hurricanes, the sorrowful edginess that comes to exist between George and Faith when they realize they have fallen out of love and the awkward way in which Faith and Frank stumble onto a new love, in one of the film's funniest, sweetest sequences.

The four principals are superb as long as the director and the writer don't seem to be manipulating them. Keaton is terrific as the sort of wife who, having married young and devoted herself to child-rearing, suddenly finds herself no longer a part of the life of an ambitious, upwardly mobile husband.

Though Finney's English accent is most peculiar under the circumstances, he gives the kind of anguished, biting, full-length performance one associates with his best work, going back to "Saturday Night and Sunday Morning."

Weller and Allen are equally strong and fully realized, though their roles are, by comparison, small. The children are, by turns, noisy, pushy, solemn, infuriating and dear. In addition, there are wonderful performances by the members of the large supporting cast, most notably by Irving Metzger as Faith's divorce lawyer, known fondly as "the butcher," and George Murdock as Faith's father.

A la Carte: Learning to Cut Sushi in Japan . . .

By Jim Abrams

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Cutting through the curriculum can be a slippery task. But foreign and Japanese graduates of Tokyo's "Sushi University" find that tuna-slicing and seaweed-wrapping are skills worth learning in a world hungering for Japan's raw fish and rice delicacies.

"We can't keep up with demand," said Hirokazu Takeuchi, 27, who founded the school two years ago to train Japanese for jobs in sushi shops outside Japan. "Sushi restaurants are springing up everywhere around the world, and there is a dire shortage of chefs."

Sushi, for those who still haven't heard, is a concoction made of raw fish — any one of a number of varieties — cut in bite-sized slabs and mounted atop dollops of boiled, vinegar-soaked rice, laced with a fiery green horseradish called wasabi and dipped in soy sauce.

Growing Popularity

Without the rice, it is called sashimi. Either way, it is one of Japan's great gifts to the culinary world, and is enjoying growing popularity abroad.

The 100 students in Takeuchi's professional course are all Japanese, heading for jobs in New York, Paris or Rio after a year of intensive schooling in the art of wedding rubbery octopus morsels to fragile rice balls and forming seaweed rolls topped with salmon eggs.

Since last April, Takeuchi has also offered weekly classes, in English, for foreigners seeking initiation into the mysteries of sushi. There are now 55 students enrolled in the three-month course.

Restaurant consultant Ramon Toca, 26, said that in his home town of New York — where sushi shops are said to outnumber French restaurants — knowing how to roll your own "makes you a star." He said he enrolled in the course because "you are not only



Nancy Galloway of New Orleans samples the sushi she has just learned to make.

learning a cuisine, but also a culture and language."

Few students in the international class expect to don the white uniforms, high-heeled clogs and rakish headbands of the professional sushi *itamae*, or chef. Many say they signed up simply because they like to eat sushi.

"I joined because I am very health-minded and sushi is so good for you," said Marlene Tibbs, an Austrian married to a California banker. Said Jean-Pierre Richard, 26, a student from Paris: "I just like sushi."

Students pay an enrollment fee of 10,000 yen (\$43), and 3,800 yen more for each of 12 lessons. They can eat their handiwork.

Although many Japanese think

sushi is an intrinsically Japanese food, the taste for raw fish is believed to have been learned in China during the first Tang dynasty (A.D. 618-907). The word "sushi" first appeared in Japanese records about 1,250 years ago.

The fish then was usually pickled because of a lack of refrigeration. Rice, in short supply in ancient Japan, was not added until around 1600 — and then only as a marinading agent. It was not until about 150 years ago that Japanese began to eat today's familiar sushi of rice and fish.

As with most Japanese arts, sushi masters claim that their craft demands humility and mental discipline that requires three to five

years to learn. However, Takeuchi says his graduates are first-class chefs after one year.

"In Japan, people believe one must go through a long apprenticeship to a master before striking out on one's own. But the system actually has been perpetuated so there will always be a supply of people to do the buying, cleaning, dishwashing and other menial tasks," he said.

The three-month international course suffices for those wanting to learn how to entertain with ed or coddle up with cuteness.

Henry McAuley, a Northern Irish businessman, said he began taking classes because there are no sushi shops in Belfast, "so I'll have to make my own."

. . . Putting Piranhas in the Soup in Brazil . . .

By Arthur Herman

United Press International

CORUMBA, Brazil — Gourmet-minded Brazilians are turning the tables on the man-eating piranha.

More and more people now eat the voracious fresh-water fish, especially in piranha soup. The dish tastes like a rather sweet fish broth; some locals claim it resembles turtle soup.

The piranha, famous for its sharp, triangular teeth, abounds in the Paraguay River, which passes the western town of Corumba on the border with Bolivia. It also inhabits the rivers of the Amazon basin, in Brazil's north, and is notorious for attacking in swirling, chomping swarms.

Experts say the fish can be a man-eater, but that such occurrences are rare.

"Piranhas have to be hungry to attack animals, livestock or people," state environment secretary Col. Adone Sotovia said. "In the rivers they normally feed on smaller fish and get enough food. But often they get blocked in la-

goons that start to dry up. Then they get hungry and can attack by the hundreds."

Haroldo Palo, who spent the last two years in this region photographing wildlife, said he was once attacked by piranhas in a lake. "I had to swim fast and beat them back with a harpoon. They did not succeed in actually biting me."

Palo said he did see fish weighing 30 to 40 pounds (13 to 18 kilograms) devoured by piranhas in two or three minutes.

The president of the Corumba fishermen's cooperative, Arthur Santos Moreira, said the only fatal attack he knew of occurred in 1959 near the town of Miranda. He said a young man carrying a slain buck over his shoulder cut through a lagoon to save time and was killed by piranhas attracted by the animal's blood.

Last September officials on the Amazon blamed piranhas for the disappearance of dozens of bodies after a boat accident. But this was never clearly proven.

"The piranha is not the best eating fish in the river," veteran angler Leivino Mendes said.

"But it is the easiest to catch. Often it will be good to beat your pole on the water to catch their attention."

Inflation of 95 percent a year has forced many Brazilians to eat cheaper food; hence the piranha's popularity.

Except for the switch-blade teeth, the fish is rather pretty. The local two-pound version has a light purple back with yellow belly.

Almost all the piranhas caught are consumed in the river communities. But Sotovia, the state environment official, said a restaurant in São Paulo near Brazil's east coast has taken to bringing in several hundred pounds of the fish a day.

Some Brazilians claim the fish's head has medicinal effect for people with "weak brains."

"I believe that, because people around here eat a lot of piranhas and they have good health," fisherman Emerito da Costa Campo said.

The fame of the piranha does not stop in the interior. In Rio de Janeiro, "piranha" is slang for a man-bungy woman.

. . . and Some Sautéed Rattlesnake in Antwerp

By Robert Wiclaard

The Associated Press

ANTWERP, Belgium — Ostrich, rattlesnake and alligator are nothing unusual on the menu at Forsyth's Restaurant. Future menus may include monkey, crocodile and box constrictor.

Slipping a coiled, skinned rattlesnake into a hot frying pan, James Forsyth, who runs the place, observed that Belgians are culinary adventurers. "They'll try damn near anything," he said through the steam and sizzle rising from the pan.

So, for that matter, will Forsyth, 36, a former machinist from Buffalo, N.Y. His restaurant in Antwerp specializes in South African ostrich, Texas rattlesnake, alligator, antelope and other curious dishes.

Forsyth's a cozy corner restaurant off a busy shopping street in

Antwerp's south end, opened in 1975, offering common Belgian favorites such as steak and fried potatoes.

Three years later, said Forsyth, he was watching a television program about a rattlesnake hunt in Arizona. It took two more years to find U.S. suppliers to deliver packages of 110 pounds (50 kilograms) of snake.

"Rattlesnake," said Forsyth's Belgian wife, Simone, "tastes, well, like snake. It doesn't have a strong flavor. You give it character in the preparation. I love it."

So do customers at the turn-of-the-century-style restaurant, who munch through each 50-kilo delivery of rattlesnake in about two weeks.

"I always have at least two different things," said Forsyth, opening a refrigerator revealing the week's specialties: several

rattlesnakes and an entire Texas alligator. "Tastes like pork and smells like fish," he said, hefting the reptile.

Forsyth's serves ostrich and rattlesnake lightly sautéed. "I always have ostrich," he said. What does it taste like? "Well, if you didn't know what you were eating, you'd say it was the best beefsteak you've ever had."

Ostrich meat is red. Forsyth serves it several ways besides sautéed — including smothered in barbecue sauce — and accompanied by hearts of palm, apple fritters, salad, vegetables or corn bread. The restaurant serves alligator roasted, and medallions of antelope flambéed.

Prices range from 350 Belgian francs (about \$9) for ostrich steak to double that for the harder-to-get alligator.

Forsyth's wife tests all the dishes.

"Snake is very good," she said. "You can still see it is a snake, of course — you know, the ribs, head bone and all that. It's difficult to eat unless you use your hands. You're in a hurry, don't eat snake. Forsyth gets his snakes headless and serves them whole."

"I've been cooking since I was kid," said Forsyth. He plans to tend his menu soon with such delicacies as monkey, crocodile and box constrictor from South America, and bear and buffalo from North Dakota. "Box is supposed to be between red and white meat," he said.

He has tried cobra, but says tastes like horsemeat. It is hard to tell to Belgians, who love horse meat and can buy it for less than the cobra.

For shark, he has a standing order with Belgian fishermen. "Five time fishermen from Ostend catch one, I get it," said Forsyth.

For £2,700 you could have a second car.

made every room beautiful and personal. From carpets to wardrobes, bed linen to bottle opener.

As for space, few hotels can match it.

Every apartment comes with entrance hall, sitting room, kitchen, bathroom and master bedroom — and some have one or two extra bedrooms and a second bathroom.

Holidays abroad

London Timeshare

comes with a plus, the chance to become a member of R.C.I.* So when you tire of London's delights (if that's possible), you can exchange your week in Allen

House for a week of luxury abroad. In an apartment in Acapulco, or Marbella, or Fiji, or the Bahamas, or in any of 500 resorts. This is made possible by London Timeshare's affiliation to R.C.I.* — the established Resort Condominiums International, the world's largest Timeshare exchange organisation.

Or a second home in the heart of London, with Timeshare rights for 21 years.

Find out more

For further details about Allen House and London Timeshare, please contact Andrew Chilcott for a comprehensive colour brochure. It comes to you free — and with no obligation whatsoever.

Write to:

London Timeshare Management Limited, 9-11 Kensington High Street, London W8. Or phone 01-938 1721.

Please send me the full colour brochure. I understand this puts me under no obligation.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Tel: _____

Send to: London Timeshare Management Limited, 9-11 Kensington High Street, London W8. (Or phone 01-938 1721.)

ALLEN HOUSE. LONDON TIMESHARE. KENSINGTON

ALLEN HOUSE. LONDON TIMESHARE. KENSINGTON

ALLEN HOUSE. LONDON TIMESHARE. KENSINGTON

ALLEN HOUSE. LONDON TIMESHARE. KENSINGTON

ALLEN HOUSE. LONDON TIMESHARE. KENSINGTON

ALLEN HOUSE. LONDON TIMESHARE. KENSINGTON

ALLEN HOUSE. LONDON TIMESHARE. KENSINGTON

ALLEN HOUSE. LONDON TIMESHARE. KENSINGTON

ALLEN HOUSE. LONDON TIMESHARE. KENSINGTON

ALLEN HOUSE. LONDON TIMESHARE. KENSINGTON

ALLEN HOUSE. LONDON TIMESHARE. KENSINGTON

ALLEN HOUSE. LONDON TIMESHARE. KENSINGTON

ALLEN HOUSE. LONDON TIMESHARE. KENSINGTON

ALLEN HOUSE. LONDON TIMESHARE. KENSINGTON

ALLEN HOUSE. LONDON TIMESHARE. KENSINGTON

ALLEN HOUSE. LONDON TIMESHARE. KENSINGTON

ALLEN HOUSE. LONDON TIMESHARE. KENSINGTON

ALLEN HOUSE. LONDON TIMESHARE. KENSINGTON

ALLEN HOUSE. LONDON TIMESHARE. KENSINGTON

ALLEN HOUSE. LONDON TIMESHARE. KENSINGTON

ALLEN HOUSE. LONDON TIMESHARE. KENSINGTON

ALLEN HOUSE. LONDON TIMESHARE. KENSINGTON

ALLEN HOUSE. LONDON TIMESHARE. KENSINGTON

ALLEN HOUSE. LONDON TIMESHARE. KENSINGTON

ALLEN HOUSE. LONDON TIMESHARE. KENSINGTON

ALLEN HOUSE. LONDON TIMESHARE. KENSINGTON

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

Market Summary

Feb. 5, 1962

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch/Pr
30 Ind	825.15	856.67	824.11	835.2	+30.5
20 Trn	344.99	348.82	340.38	342.75	+2.52
5 Util	184.51	185.77	182.52	185.14	+2.63
45 Stk	308.52	320.14	320.14	325.64	+1.70

Market Divides

	NYSE		AMEX	
Volume	Clas	Prpv.	Clas	Prpv.
30 Ind	288	58.45	4	4.82
20 Trn	114.5	57	151	117
5 Util	11.65	45.4	11	13
45 Stk	1,072	1,254	47	499
30 Ind Up	11	10	3	2
20 Trn Down	11	10	3	2
5 Util Up	11	10	3	2
45 Stk	408	382	223	248
Total	1,588	1,813	791	810
New highs	16	17	1	4
New lows	144	107	66	46

NYSE Most Active

	Sales	Close	Chk.
1. General Int	86,900	28 1/2	+ 1/2
2. Seay Corp	70,000	20 1/2	+ 1/2
3. Puritan Ind	65,000	20 1/2	+ 1/2
4. Bank	84,000	20 1/2	+ 1/2
5. Eastern S	67,500	21 1/2	+ 1/2
6. Model's	67,500	21 1/2	+ 1/2
7. Ideal Capital	67,500	21 1/2	+ 1/2
8. Phillips Pet	57,500	21 1/2	+ 1/2
9. General Int	57,500	21 1/2	+ 1/2
10. Corp Eds	57,500	21 1/2	+ 1/2
11. General Int	57,500	21 1/2	+ 1/2
12. General Int	57,500	21 1/2	+ 1/2
13. General Int	57,500	21 1/2	+ 1/2
14. General Int	57,500	21 1/2	+ 1/2
15. General Int	57,500	21 1/2	+ 1/2
16. General Int	57,500	21 1/2	+ 1/2
17. General Int	57,500	21 1/2	+ 1/2
18. General Int	57,500	21 1/2	+ 1/2
19. General Int	57,500	21 1/2	+ 1/2
20. General Int	57,500	21 1/2	+ 1/2

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch/Pr
Composite	825.15	824.11	835.2	+30.5
Industrial	344.99	340.38	342.75	+2.52
Utilities	184.51	182.52	185.14	+2.63
Finance	308.52	320.14	325.64	+1.70

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch/Pr
Composite	114.5	114.5	117	+2.52
Industrial	114.5	114.5	117	+2.52
Utilities	114.5	114.5	117	+2.52
Finance	114.5	114.5	117	+2.52

AMEX Most Active

	Sales	Close	Chk.
1. General Int	452,100	28 1/2	+ 1/2
2. Model's	375,500	20 1/2	+ 1/2
3. General Int	297,500	21 1/2	+ 1/2
4. General Int	145,700	21 1/2	+ 1/2
5. General Int	145,700	21 1/2	+ 1/2
6. General Int	139,500	21 1/2	+ 1/2
7. General Int	139,500	21 1/2	+ 1/2
8. General Int	139,500	21 1/2	+ 1/2
9. General Int	139,500	21 1/2	+ 1/2
10. General Int	139,500	21 1/2	+ 1/2
11. General Int	139,500	21 1/2	+ 1/2
12. General Int	139,500	21 1/2	+ 1/2
13. General Int	139,500	21 1/2	+ 1/2
14. General Int	139,500	21 1/2	+ 1/2
15. General Int	139,500	21 1/2	+ 1/2
16. General Int	139,500	21 1/2	+ 1/2
17.			

High	Low	Close	Ch/Pr
277.30	275.11	277.11	+2.44

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Feb. 5	Feb. 4	Feb. 3	Feb. 2	Feb. 1
30 Ind	1,044.62	976.78	976.78	976.78
20 Trn	1,044.62	976.78	976.78	976.78
5 Util	1,044.62	976.78	976.78	976.78
45 Stk	1,044.62	976.78	976.78	976.78
Total	1,044.62	976.78	976.78	976.78

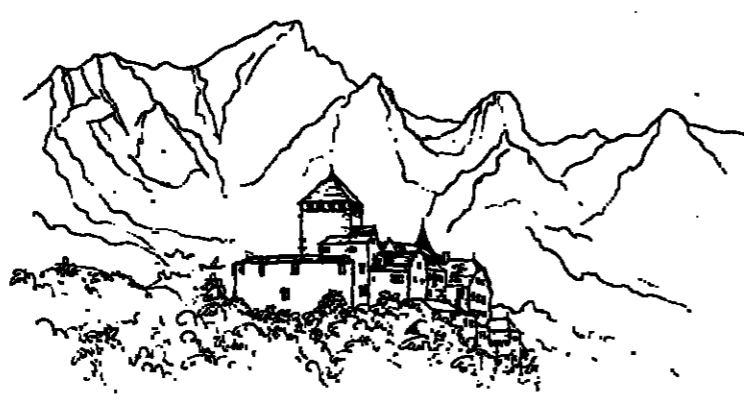
*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	High	Low	Close	Ch/Pr
Bonds	114.5	114.5	117	+2.52
Utilities	114.5	114.5	117	+2.52
Industrial	114.5	114.5	117	+2.52

[illegible]

TO INTERNATIONAL INVESTORS
WHO HAVE OVERLOOKED LIECHTENSTEIN.



It's easy to overlook Liechtenstein. Geographically located between Switzerland and Austria, not far from Zurich, Liechtenstein is one of the smallest countries of Europe with an area of only 61 square miles and a population of 26,000.

But what Liechtenstein lacks in size it more than makes up for in solidity and stamina dating back over centuries. Durability is its heritage. Preserving wealth is its skill.

That's why a growing number of discerning institutional and private investors seeking genuine international diversification are turning to Bank in Liechtenstein. They have discovered that Bank in Liechtenstein, true to its heritage, puts special emphasis on lasting client relationships, taking the long-term view aimed at preserving and enhancing wealth in line with investor needs.

Individual investment counsel, asset and trust management facilities as well as special services for international private and commercial clients are Bank in Liechtenstein strengths that have stood the test of time.

If you have overlooked Liechtenstein, isn't it about time you found out more about us? For complete information, just write or call: Bank in Liechtenstein, Herrengasse 12, 9490 Vaduz, Fürstentum Liechtenstein, Telephone: 75-61122, Telex: 77865 or our London Representative Office, 70/72 King William Street, London EC4N 4HR, Telephone: 01-6260831/32/33, Telex: 88111714 billion g.

BANK IN LIECHTENSTEIN AG
Linked to a great European heritage.

**Bayerische
Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank, Munich,
West Germany, is pleased
to announce the opening of its
representative office in
Hong Kong.**

HYPO-BANK Representative Office Hong Kong
402 World-Wide House
19 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong
Telephone: 52 14 339, 52 14 330, Telex: 719 30

Representative: Mr. Wolfram Hauss



Malaysia Plans Tin Output Cut Amid Deepening Speculation Over Price Rise

From Agency Dispatches
KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Malaysia, the focus of speculation over who is behind the buying that has driven up international tin prices, said Tuesday it would cut its production of the metal by as much as 25 percent starting next year.

Premier Datuk Seri Mahathir told a news conference that "lawlessness in the tin market" has persuaded the government "to reduce Malaysia's dependence on tin as a source of revenue." Current production of 62,000 metric tons a year may be cut by as much as 15,000 tons, he said.

He turned aside questions on the speculation by tin dealers that Malaysian interests were behind

the recent buying up of tin stocks. "Why should I answer that question?" he asked. "I don't know whether they [the reports] are justified."

The cutback will be made over a period of years, he said, perhaps from next year when a major liquefied natural gas project at Bintulu begins production, providing an alternative source of revenue.

Since last July, a shadowy group of speculators has spent as much as half a billion dollars buying up huge quantities of tin. Their purchases have raised the price more than 25 percent. On the floor of the London Metal Exchange, where much of the world's tin is traded, there are rumors that

Malaysian interests have purchased as much as 27,000 tons.

Since Malaysia is the world's largest producer of tin, that country, the thinking goes, has the most to gain from higher prices. The buying began right after the world's tin-consuming nations killed a proposal last July to raise prices under the current International Tin Agreement.

World supplies do not appear threatened; tin is also mined in Bolivia, Indonesia, Thailand and elsewhere. Although world production has been dropping from a normal 180,000 tons and more, most analysts expect the economic slump to produce an even bigger surplus this year than last.

Also, the threat to dealers has been minimized by the easing of exchange penalties for failure to deliver tin under futures contracts.

A key figure in the speculation is said to be a broker named Marc Rich, Mr. Rich, who made a fortune in oil during the early 1970s and whose firm, Rich & Co., operates in Switzerland, New York and elsewhere, reportedly began proposing a world-scale plan to raise tin prices early last year.

A spokesman for his company in New York said Monday that it had a policy against discussing business, and that Mr. Rich was "almost impossible" to reach.

According to The Economist,

Mr. Rich also sells tin in the United States for Malaysian Mining Co., which is owned by the Malaysian government.

Three Malaysian directors of that company are reported to have set up a tin-buying company last June named Mamincin, with a capital of \$90 million. The Economist has reported that the government-owned Bank Bumiputera of Malaysia is involved.

Abdul Rahim Aki, who is head of Mamincin and also deputy chairman of Malaysian Mining, has denied that the private company is connected with the government-controlled company. But interlocking directorates and other coinci-

dences have persuaded many tin traders in Penang — Malaysia's spot market for tin — and in London and elsewhere that the government backs the squeeze, and the Kuala Lumpur stock exchange is said to be investigating.

After last July's failed attempt by tin-producing nations to raise the official floor under the metal prices on the Penang market shot up more than 20 percent in 10 days. Soon afterward, metals dealers in London noticed that traders from MacLaine Watson & Co., a part of the Drexel Burnham Lambert group — were paying premium prices for three-month tin futures.

In October a meeting of the In-

ternational Tin Council, which regulates prices on behalf of most producing and consuming nations, raised the price, but only slightly. Then suddenly, a few weeks later, the buyers changed tactics.

On Nov. 26 they sold 9,000 tons of futures and bought 9,000 tons of metal. The switch depressed futures prices and sharply raised the price of physical tin. It made the metal costlier, in fact, than futures contracts for it — a phenomenon known in London as "backwardation," since the costs of inventories normally keep tin prices the other way around.

"Backwardation" allowed the speculators to sell some of their physical stock and buy up further contracts for future delivery. As for those who remained in the market in the hope that the speculation would collapse, some must now deliver physical tin on Feb. 25 and 26. Prices are exceptionally high, and much of the tin they will need is controlled by the unidentified buyers.

Some observers wonder if the mystery buyers will run out of money. It has been noted that they have been selling as well as buying tin, and a U.S. official noted that the price has not risen greatly since Jan. 22. The price has hovered just below the point at which the manager of the International Tin Council's buffer stock must start

selling tin to ease the price. This stockpile is relatively modest — only a few thousand tons — but analysts wonder if the buyers would rather not be forced to buy it.

Also playing a role in the price picture is the 19,800 tons of tin that the U.S. Congress authorized the General Services Administration in December to sell to foreign and domestic buyers. Roy Marston, chief tin salesman at the GSA, said it is against the agency's policy to buy and sell commodities in ways designed to manipulate their prices. But he is empowered to sell off surplus stocks "in a prudent manner." He said the government's objective of tin is about 180,000 tons.

Next June 30, the current International Tin Agreement will expire. The United States has announced that it will not enter the next agreement. Large U.S. tin buyers, such as the steel companies, believe with the Reagan administration that a freer market in a plentiful commodity would help keep consumers' prices down.

A spokesman for United States Steel Corp. in Pittsburgh acknowledged that the price rise is "costing us a hell of a lot of money." Calling the squeeze "galling," he estimated that U.S. Steel alone bought 3,600 tons of tin a year, nearly all of it for tinplate.

Maker of Israel's Uzi Machine Gun Is Struggling to Find Growth Areas

By Jane Friedman
New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — A visit to Israel Military Industries starts at least a month before the event, with applications to the military establishment that owns the company.

On the way to the complex, not far from Tel Aviv, there is a roadblock, manned by security officers. A journalist is told that all conversations with company officials must take place in the presence of more than one person to prevent inadvertent leaks. The officials also decline to be photographed.

Israel Military Industries, owned entirely and operated in large part by the Defense Ministry, makes the Uzi submachine gun, perhaps the most respected weapon for close-in fighting in the world and a star Israeli export.

IMI, however, is struggling for growth these days. Older than the state of Israel itself, the company is suffering from slackening demand for the Uzi it has been making since the 1950s, and just a

month ago, the company was hit with the cancellation of talks on arms sales to the United States.

The company, maker of 400-odd military items, is hampered in its sales efforts by government control over who its customers may be, and under threat of having that rein drawn tighter. While new models are coming out, they have not yet led to the kind of growth the company needs to sustain the nation's carefully nurtured defense-manufacturing capability.

But there is no doubt about the enduring value of its most famous product. "The M-16 has greater velocity and fire power," said a U.S. arms expert, "but paratroopers and special units needed a light weapon like the Uzi. You can pour a handful of sand into it and fire it, it's an extremely reliable weapon."

The Uzi weighs 8 pounds (3.6 kilograms), measures 25 inches (63.5 centimeters) and sells for an average \$350 on the export market.

The late President Charles de Gaulle bought 40 Uzis for the

Queen Elizabeth's Buckingham Palace Guard ordered some.

Nor is there any doubt about IMI's value as an earner of hard currency. While Israel is better known for huge defense imports (\$2.36 billion last year), the country also has a big defense export business, to which Israel Military Industries is central.

IMI posted revenues of \$500 million last year, with exports — to about 30 countries — adding up to \$300 million, or fully one quarter of Israel's arms sales abroad.

Founded in 1933, the company now employs 15,000 people in 36 factories. Aside from the Uzi, IMI produces sophisticated electronic systems, the Galil light assault rifle, missiles and high-explosive antitank ammunition.

IMI is one of the crucial links in a network that has made Israel the world's seventh largest arms exporter. It is second only to Israel Aircraft Industries (\$800 million in sales in the latest year, of which half were overseas), which just last week received a boost when the government announced it would spend \$1 billion on IMI development of a warplane, to be dubbed the Lavie.

IMI executives refused to divulge many details about their operations, including profits or how much the Uzi contributes to sales. But company officials do say that since production began in 1953, 1 million of the guns have been bought by governments and law enforcement agencies in about 100 countries.

Experts attribute the success of the Uzi and other IMI products to the resources spent on research and development (5 percent of annual sales), excellent labor relations, close cooperation with the Israeli Army and battlefield testing. "We didn't plan it that way," ex-

plained Brig. Gen. Ephraim Poran, who until a few months ago was military adviser to Premier Menachem Begin and now describes his business as agricultural technology exports. But to maintain production lines big enough to supply the Israeli army during war time, Israel needed to export arms while at peace.

IMI traces its roots back to the period of the British mandate, when 10 men, working underground, began assembling primitive friction bombs. Later, still clandestine, the group produced British Sten guns, explosives and ammunition, first for the Haganah, the Jewish defense organization. With the establishment of the state in 1948, IMI went above ground.

Uzi Gal, a young military officer and tinkerer, fathered the gun, working for a time for Israel Military Industries.

At first, marketing was left to Fabrique Nationale of Belgium, one of Europe's largest weapons plants, which bought the license to make the gun for 30 countries in Europe, Latin America and Africa. Soon, however, IMI realized it was even better known than Fabrique Nationale, and it revised the contract, taking back sales rights in about 10 countries.

The big growth began after the Six Day War of 1967 and the Yom Kippur war in 1973. But the 1970s also brought problems for IMI and the Uzi. Sales, which had quadrupled since 1973 have been flat at the \$500-million mark for two years. Israel lost a huge client when the Shah of Iran was deposed in 1979. And its very reliability meant that the Uzi did not have to be replaced.

A U.S. decision to use the Uzi for special Army units — like paratroopers — and security services, helped revive sales. But, last year, domestic orders began to decline.

Recently, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon threw IMI into uncertainty with reform proposals, which some fear would strip IMI of what limited autonomy it has.

Also, President Reagan last month suspended the agreement to help Israeli companies sell up to \$200 million in military equipment to the United States.

IMI executives are hustling for new markets. There are reports that some African countries and the French government might join the list of clients, reports that, in typical style, IMI will not comment on. Other reports have it that Israel is again selling arms to Iran, as well as to Guate-

mala, Ecuador, Bolivia, Nepal, Taiwan and South Africa.

The company does say it is doing research and development work for member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It is manufacturing Fabrique Nationale's MAG machine gun in Israel. IMI is also looking for other deals under which it would subcontract for companies selling arms to Israel.

Recently, the company opened a sales office in Washington. And there are signs that the United States is highly interested in certain IMI items being tested now in the United States, including a bomb rack and ammunition.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions. In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated


Australia			
Western Mining			
	1981	1980	
Revenue	125.82	158.22	
Profits	6.51	31.16	
Per Share	0.025	0.129	
United States			
AMF			
	1981	1980	
Revenue	330.0	327.4	
Profits	12.15	17.06	
Per Share	0.32	0.40	
	1981	1980	
Revenue	1,270	1,210	
Profits	67.25	53.77	
Per Share	2.95	2.39	

American Petroleum			
	1981	1980	
Revenue	531.21	616.75	
Profits	16.99	19.32	
Per Share	1.38	1.80	
	1981	1980	
Revenue	2,522	2,101	
Profits	74.14	104.28	
Per Share	6.88	9.69	
Boeing			
	1981	1980	
Revenue	9,790	9,430	
Profits	476.0	600.5	
Per Share	4.90	6.33	

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

NEW ISSUE These Notes having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only. FEBRUARY 1982

U.S. \$60,000,000



Banamex

Banco Nacional de México, S.A.

(A private banking institution incorporated in the United Mexican States with limited liability)

Floating Rate Subordinated Notes Due 1992

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

Banque Nationale de Paris Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Creditanstalt-Bankverein

European Banking Company Limited Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited

Morgan Guaranty Ltd Nomura International Limited Orion Royal Bank Limited

Salomon Brothers International Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Limited S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Abu Dhabi International Bank, Inc. Al Ahli Bank of Kuwait K.S.C. Arab Banking Corporation (ABC)

Julius Baer International Bank of Tokyo International Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet

Banque Privée de Gestion Financière Banque Worms Cazenove & Co. Citicorp International Group

Crédit Industriel et Commercial Crédit Lyonnais Crédit du Nord Credit Suisse First Boston (Asia) Limited

Den norske Creditbank Fuji International Finance Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k. Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)

Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb International, Inc. LTCB International McLeod Young Weir International

B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A.

Mitsubishi Trust & Banking Corporation (Europe) S.A. Mitsui Trust Bank (Europe) S.A.

National Bank of Abu Dhabi The National Commercial Bank Norddeutsche Landesbank

Pictet International Ltd. Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V. Saitama Bank (Europe) S.A.

Sanwa Bank (Underwriters) Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken Svenska Handelsbanken

M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.

BEAT INFLATION GUARANTEED

We offer term deposit accounts which produce maximum interest while at the same time giving flexibility of choice and absolute security for your money. Keep what you have earned and beat inflation with the following interest rates. GUARANTEED.

DOLLAR (Can.)	17%
PESETA (Spain)	15.25%
DOLLAR (U.S.)	15%
STERLING (U.K.)	15.75%
FRANC (French)	18.25%
MARK (Deutsch)	12.75%
FRANC (Swiss)	9.5%

NET RETURN

- Minimum deposit equivalent £500.
- Withdrawals in any amount can be effected on maturity of the agreed notice.
- Interest paid or credited yearly.
- Arduous quoted are based on 1 year fixed term deposits.
- All interest paid is net and without deductions (taxes, etc.) at source.
- All transactions confidential.
- Deposits are unconditionally guaranteed. Write to Manager for further information.

NO TAX

Swiss Banking Society
Incorporated in Switzerland
P.O. Box 100, Geneva
Tel: 72546, Telex: 2277 STRAS CH

LOMBARDFIN

has acquired through a wholly owned subsidiary the assets of

EUROCAMBI s.r.l.

and will carry on its business in conjunction with its own money broking activities.

21, Via Montenapoleone
20121 MILANO
Tel. (02) 760331/2/3/4/5
Telex 311553 LOMFIN I

Via S. Sebastiano, 9
00187 ROMA
Tel. (06) 6782641/2/3/4
Telex 721438 LOMFIN I

January 1982

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

of

Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL

(Italian National Electric Energy Agency)

7 1/2 Per Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970

Due March 1, 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, on behalf of Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL, that on March 1, 1982, \$3,000,000 principal amount of its 7 1/2 Per Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970 will be redeemed out of moneys to be paid by it to Dillon, Read & Co. Inc., as Principal Paying Agent, pursuant to the mandatory, annual redemption requirement of said Bonds and to the related Authenticating Agency Agreement and Paying Agency Agreement, each dated as of March 1, 1970. The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), as Authenticating Agent, has selected, by lot, for such redemption the following serial numbers:

BONDS SELECTED FOR REDEMPTION

7 1819 3185 6108 6703 8655 10200 14972 14987 15046 17882 18889 21396 22800 24831 28827 28862 28777 31228 31335 35668 37457 39296 41007 43009 44371 46707 48704	49 1246 2186 5154 6747 8674 10314 12303 12313 14116 14985 15884 18824 21384 22800 24831 28827 28862 28777 31228 31335 35668 37457 39296 41007 43009 44371 46707 48704	92 1881 2220 2186 6703 8655 10200 14972 14987 15046 17882 18889 21396 22800 24831 28827 28862 28777 31228 31335 35668 37457 39296 41007 43009 44371 46707 48704	108 1881 2220 2186 6703 8655 10200 14972 14987 15046 17882 18889 21396 22800 24831 28827 28862 28777 31228 31335 35668 37457 39296 41007 43009 44371 46707 48704	127 1881 2220 2186 6703 8655 10200 14972 14987 15046 17882 18889 21396 22800 24831 28827 28862 28777 31228 31335 35668 37457 39296 41007 43009 44371 46707 48704	138 1881 2220 2186 6703 8655 10200 14972 14987 15046 17882 18889 21396 22800 24831 28827 28862 28777 31228 31335 35668 37457 39296 41007 43009 44371 46707 48704	153 1881 2220 2186 6703 8655 10200 14972 14987 15046 17882 18889 21396 22800 24831 28827 28862 28777 31228 31335 35668 37457 39296 41007 43009 44371 46707 48704	168 1881 2220 2186 6703 8655 10200 14972 14987 15046 17882 18889 21396 22800 24831 28827 28862 28777 31228 31335 35668 37457 39296 41007 43009 44371 46707 48704	183 1881 2220 2186 6703 8655 10200 14972 14987 15046 17882 18889 21396 22800 24831 28827 28862 28777 31228 31335 35668 37457 39296 41007 43009 44371 46707 48704	198 1881 2220 2186 6703 8655 10200 14972 14987 15046 17882 18889 21396 22800 24831 28827 28862 28777 31228 31335 35668 37457 39296 41007 43009 44371 46707 48704	213 1881 2220 2186 6703 8655 10200 14972 14987 15046 17882 18889 21396 22800 24831 28827 28862 28777 31228 31335 35668 37457 39296 41007 43009 44371 46707 48704	228 1881 2220 2186 6703 8655 10200 14972 14987 15046 17882 18889 21396 22800 24831 28827 28862 28777 31228 31335 35668 37457 39296 41007 43009 44371 46707 48704	243 1881 2220 2186 6703 8655 10200 14972 14987 15046 17882 18889 21396 22800 24831 28827 28862 28777 31228 31335 35668 37457 39296 41007 43009 44371 46707 48704	258 1881 2220 2186 6703 8655 10200 14972 14987 15046 17882 18889 21396 22800 24831 28827 28862 28777 31228 31335 35668 37457 39296 41007 43009 44371 46707 48704	273 1881 2220 2186 6703 8655 10200 14972 14987 15046 17882 18889 21396 22800 24831 28827 28862 28777 31228 31335 35668 37457 39296 41007 43009 44371 46707 48704	288 1881 2220 2186 6703 8655 10200 14972 14987 15046 17882 18889 21396 22800 24831 28827 28862 28777 31228 31335 35668 37457 39296 41007 43009 44371 46707 48704	303 1881 2220 2186 6703 8655 10200 14972 14987 15046 17882 18889 21396 22800 24831 28827 28862 28777 31228 31335 35668 37457 39296 41007 43009 44371 46707 48704	318 1881 2220 2186 6703 8655 10200 14972 14987 15046 17882 18889 21396 22800 24831 28827 28862 28777 31228 31335 35668 37457 39296 41007 43009 44371 46707 48704	333 1881 2220 2186 6703 8655 10200 14972 14987 15046 17882 18889 21396 22800 24831 28827 28862 28777 31228 31335 35668 37457 39296 41007 43009 44371 46707 48704	348 1881 2220 2186 6703 8655 10200 14972 14987 15046 17882 18889 21396 22800 24831 28827 28862 28777 31228 31335 35668 37457 39296 41007 43009 44371 46707 48704	363 1881 2220 2186 6703 8655 10200 14972 14987 15046 17882 18889 21396 22800 24831 28827 28862 28777 31228 31335 35668 37457 39296 41007 43009 44371 46707 48704	378 1881 2220 2186 6703 8655 10200 14972 14987 15046 17882 18889 21396 22800 24831 28827 28862 28777 31228 31335 35668 37457 39296 41007 43009 44371 46707 48704	393 1881 2220 2186 6703 8655 10200 14972 14987 15046 17882 18889 21396 22800 24831 28827 28862 28777 31228 31335 35668 37457 39296 41007 43009 44371 46707 48704	408 1881 2220 2186 6703 8655 10200 14972 14987 15046 17882 18889 21396 22800 24831 28827 28862 28777 31228 31335 35668 37457 39296 41007 43009 44371 46707 48704	423 1881 2220 2186 6703 8655 10200 14972 14987 15046 17882 18889 21396 22800 24831 28827 28862 28777 31228 31335 35668 37457 39296 41007 43009 44371 46707 48704	438 1881 2220 2186 6703 8655 10200 14972 14987 15046 17882 18889 21396 22800 24831 28827 28862 28777 31228 31335 35668 37457 39296 41007 43009 44371 46707 48704	453 1881 2220 2186 6703 8655 10200 14972 14987 15046 17882 18889 21396 22800 24831 28827 28862 2877
--	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

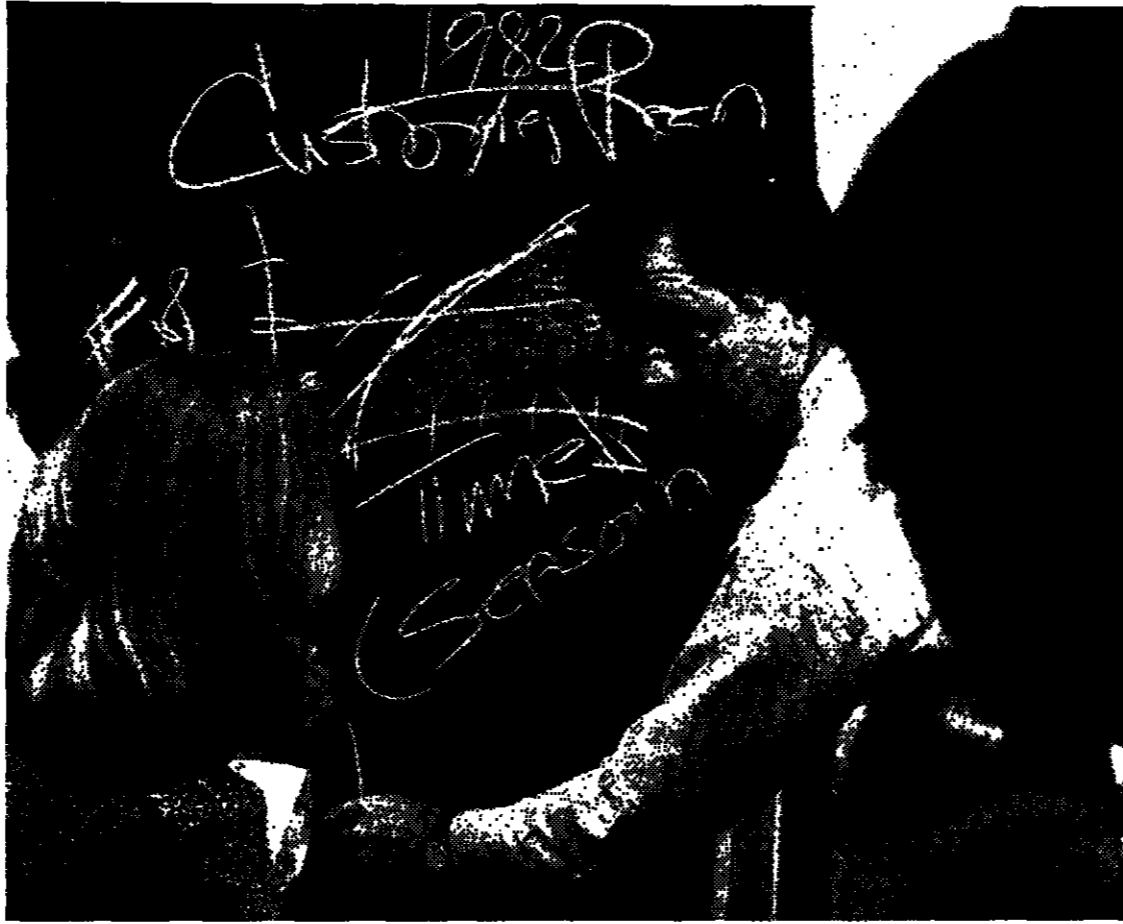
1010150

Today, changes affecting your business hit you at the speed of light. You need creative solutions to your financial needs—thinking that goes beyond tradition.

You belong with a bank in the forefront of change. Chemical Bank.

We still believe in the traditional values of service and reliability. But we're going further, adding increased flexibility and responsiveness, constant innovation, plus all the skills of the newest technologies.

When computers were still the tools of the backroom, we developed ChemLink® and put global electronic cash management at your fingertips. And we are constantly expanding its capabilities.



Our record on loan response time has always been good—but that wasn't good enough for Chemical. Aggressive business needs aggressive banking, so our lending groups are organized to initiate even faster decisions on corporate credit.

Our highly skilled banking professionals reflect a new spirit in Chemical Bank—innovative, constantly improving, winning. You'll see it in our performance and in your financial picture.

What Chemical has done yesterday, what we're doing today and what we're working toward for tomorrow are all part of the tradition of giving you the very best banking service. And now, at Chemical, taking you beyond tradition is our new tradition. **CHEMICALBANK**

Chemical takes you beyond tradition.

	Close	
	7.05	

ADVERTISEMENT

CROWN ZELLERBACH CORPORATION
(CZRs)

The undersigned announces that as from

Feb. 9, 1982									
COMMODITIES					LILLY (EIL)				
1,000 lbs of 100 ticks					1981				
Wheat	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	Revenue	1981	1980		
Barley	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	Profits	69.5	69.5		
Oats	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	Per Share	84.4	81.5		
Rye	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	Revenue	1981	1980		
Triticale	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	Profits	2,570	2,570		
Wheat	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	Per Share	36.5	36.5		
Barley	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	Revenue	1981	1980		
Oats	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	Profits	4.9	4.9		
Rye	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	Per Share	4.9	4.9		
Triticale	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Wheat	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Barley	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Oats	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Rye	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Triticale	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Wheat	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Barley	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Oats	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Rye	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Triticale	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Wheat	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Barley	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Oats	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Rye	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Triticale	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Wheat	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Barley	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Oats	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Rye	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Triticale	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Wheat	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Barley	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Oats	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Rye	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Triticale	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Wheat	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Barley	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Oats	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Rye	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Triticale	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Wheat	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Barley	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Oats	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Rye	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Triticale	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Wheat	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Barley	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Oats	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Rye	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					
Triticale	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00					

those offered by the new
National Futures Associ-

tion.

THE

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the solution on the adsorption of the dye. The concentration of the solution was 0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.04, 0.05, 0.06, 0.07, 0.08, 0.09, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0, 10.0, 15.0, 20.0, 30.0, 40.0, 50.0, 60.0, 70.0, 80.0, 90.0, 100.0, 150.0, 200.0, 300.0, 400.0, 500.0, 600.0, 700.0, 800.0, 900.0, 1000.0, 1500.0, 2000.0, 3000.0, 4000.0, 5000.0, 6000.0, 7000.0, 8000.0, 9000.0, 10000.0, 15000.0, 20000.0, 30000.0, 40000.0, 50000.0, 60000.0, 70000.0, 80000.0, 90000.0, 100000.0, 150000.0, 200000.0, 300000.0, 400000.0, 500000.0, 600000.0, 700000.0, 800000.0, 900000.0, 1000000.0, 1500000.0, 2000000.0, 3000000.0, 4000000.0, 5000000.0, 6000000.0, 7000000.0, 8000000.0, 9000000.0, 10000000.0, 15000000.0, 20000000.0, 30000000.0, 40000000.0, 50000000.0, 60000000.0, 70000000.0, 80000000.0, 90000000.0, 100000000.0, 150000000.0, 200000000.0, 300000000.0, 400000000.0, 500000000.0, 600000000.0, 700000000.0, 800000000.0, 900000000.0, 1000000000.0, 1500000000.0, 2000000000.0, 3000000000.0, 4000000000.0, 5000000000.0, 6000000000.0, 7000000000.0, 8000000000.0, 9000000000.0, 10000000000.0, 15000000000.0, 20000000000.0, 30000000000.0, 40000000000.0, 50000000000.0, 60000000000.0, 70000000000.0, 80000000000.0, 90000000000.0, 100000000000.0, 150000000000.0, 200000000000.0, 300000000000.0, 400000000000.0, 500000000000.0, 600000000000.0, 700000000000.0, 800000000000.0, 900000000000.0, 1000000000000.0, 1500000000000.0, 2000000000000.0, 3000000000000.0, 4000000000000.0, 5000000000000.0, 6000000000000.0, 7000000000000.0, 8000000000000.0, 9000000000000.0, 10000000000000.0, 15000000000000.0, 20000000000000.0, 30000000000000.0, 40000000000000.0, 50000000000000.0, 60000000000000.0, 70000000000000.0, 80000000000000.0, 90000000000000.0, 100000000000000.0, 150000000000000.0, 200000000000000.0, 300000000000000.0, 400000000000000.0, 500000000000000.0, 600000000000000.0, 700000000000000.0, 800000000000000.0, 900000000000000.0, 1000000000000000.0, 1500000000000000.0, 2000000000000000.0, 3000000000000000.0, 4000000000000000.0, 5000000000000000.0, 6000000000000000.0, 7000000000000000.0, 8000000000000000.0, 9000000000000000.0, 10000000000000000.0, 15000000000000000.0, 20000000000000000.0, 30000000000000000.0, 40000000000000000.0, 50000000000000000.0, 60000000000000000.0, 70000000000000000.0, 80000000000000000.0, 90000000000000000.0, 100000000000000000.0, 150000000000000000.0, 200000000000000000.0, 300000000000000000.0, 400000000000000000.0, 500000000000000000.0, 600000000000000000.0, 700000000000000000.0, 800000000000000000.0, 900000000000000000.0, 1000000000000000000.0, 1500000000000000000.0, 2000000000000000000.0, 3000000000000000000.0, 4000000000000000000.0, 5000000000000000000.0, 6000000000000000000.0, 7000000000000000000.0, 8000000000000000000.0, 9000000000000000000.0, 10000000000000000000.0, 15000000000000000000.0, 20000000000000000000.0, 30000000000000000000.0, 40000000000000000000.0, 50000000000000000000.0, 60000000000000000000.0, 70000000000000000000.0, 80000000000000000000.0, 90000000000000000000.0, 100000000000000000000.0, 150000000000000000000.0, 200000000000000000000.0, 300000000000000000000.0, 400000000000000000000.0, 500000000000000000000.0, 600000000000000000000.0, 700000000000000000000.0, 800000000000000000000.0, 900000000000000000000.0, 1000000000000000000000.0, 1500000000000000000000.0, 2000000000000000000000.0, 3000000000000000000000.0, 4000000000000000000000.0, 5000000000000000000000.0, 6000000000000000000000.0, 7000000000000000000000.0, 8000000000000000000000.0, 9000000000000000000000.0, 10000000000000000000000.0, 15000000000000000000000.0, 20000000000000000000000.0, 30000000000000000000000.0, 40000000000000000000000.0, 50000000000000000000000.0, 60000000000000000000000.0, 70000000000000000000000.0, 80000000000000000000000.0, 90000000000000000000000.0, 100000000000000000000000.0, 150000000000000000000000.0, 200000000000000000000000.0, 300000000000000000000000.0, 400000000000000000000000.0, 500000000000000000000000.0, 600000000000000000000000.0, 700000000000000000000000.0, 800000000000000000000000.0, 900000000000000000000000.0, 10000000

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Incisive. In depth. International.

Stenmark Captures Giant Slalom As World Cup Season Resumes

From Agency Dispatches
KIRCHBERG, Austria — In-gemar Stenmark won another World Cup giant slalom race Tuesday, but he did not consider it as revenge for losing the giant slalom title at the recent World Alpine Skiing Championships.

At the world championships in Schladming, Austria, he won the slalom title, but placed second behind Steve Mahre in giant slalom. This is the first World Cup race since the championships.

"For me every race counts," Stenmark said. His total time for the two heats was 2:52.06 minutes, nearly one second faster than Phil Mahre, Steve's twin brother. Steve Mahre shared 14th place with Ivano Edalini of Italy.

"I don't know why I lost today," Steve Mahre said. "One day it goes better than the other. Maybe I ski better on a hard track."

Argentine Grand Prix Race Canceled; Spain Makes Bid

PARIS — The Argentine Grand Prix, the second race in the Formula One driving schedule, was canceled Tuesday by the International Auto Sport Federation.

The announcement by FISA that the March 7 race in Buenos Aires was being withdrawn from the calendar was an indication that it had rejected an Argentine request to reschedule it later in the year.

Spain has applied for a Grand Prix at the Jarama circuit near Madrid on June 27, during the World Cup soccer tournament, but FISA did not say if it would replace the Argentine event.

The FISA statement said: "No specific request has been presented concerning the Brazilian Grand Prix, which will be held on the scheduled date of March 21."

"There had been concern over the Brazilian race because it usually shares the heavy travel expenses

with Argentina of bringing the Grand Prix teams to South America. It is promoted by the Formula One Constructors Association, which is made up of the independent Grand Prix teams.

FISA said the Argentine organizers had been plagued by the dispute between the drivers and FISA over licensing, which resulted in a one-day strike by the drivers at the season's first race in South Africa.

The situation had led to the withdrawal of sponsors and a potentially heavy financial loss for the Argentine group, FISA said.

The ruling body also attacked "the bad will of certain constructors" during its attempt to save the Argentine race. They were not named, but racing sources said Renault and Ferrari did not attend a meeting in southern France last weekend with FISA president Jean-Marie Balestre, FOCIA president Bernard Ecclestone and other team owners on the subject.

gates. Heavy snow fell during the night, making the course soft.

Phil Mahre placed second with a total time of 2:52.06. After the first heat he had been on third spot. "He is really great," Phil Mahre said about Stenmark. "He's difficult to beat, but we try it all the time."

Marc Girardelli, who was born in Austria but who has a license to ski for Luxembourg, finished third after being overtaken by Phil Mahre on the second run.

Girardelli was not allowed to compete in the world championships because his Luxembourg license is valid only for World Cup events.

The Kirchberg race was a substitute for the race that was canceled at the start of the season in Val d'Isère, France.

WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Phil Mahre, 282 points
2. Stenmark, 264
3. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 95
4. Steve Mahre, 88
5. Marc Girardelli, 72
6. Erwin Neuner, Austria, 70
7. Steve Mahre, 67
8. Peter Mueller, Switzerland, 67

Maria Eppler Edges Cooper in Giant Slalom

OBERSTADEN, West Germany — Maria Eppler of West Germany won a World Cup giant slalom race Tuesday, edging out her country's failure to win any medals at the recent World Alpine Skiing Championships in Schladming, Austria.

"That was my answer to Schladming," said the 22-year-old Eppler, who won the giant slalom world title in 1978. She clocked a total time of 2 minutes 27.79 seconds, with Christina Cooper — the giant slalom silver medalist in Schladming — again second, in 2:27.97, and Ernie Hess third in 2:28.35.

Hess, who clocked the fastest time along with Eppler in the 47-gate second run, increased her lead in the World Cup standings. She has 268 points to the 254 of Irene Eppler, Maria's elder sister who was fourth Tuesday in 2:29.26.

Hess Feeling Tired
"I'm a little tired after the stress of Schladming," said the 19-year-old Hess, who won three gold medals at the world championships. She said the piste, well prepared before the first run, was spoiled by people treading down the snow before the second.

"That cost me a few tenths of a second on the first run," Hess said. She was third, behind Maria Eppler and Cooper, on the 49-gate first run.

Some 10,000 spectators turned out in cloudy but dry weather to cheer Maria Eppler, a native of nearby Seeg, to her second World Cup victory. She won the giant slalom at Zwiesel last season.

"There were other circumstances that made us do so badly in Schladming," she said, "but we'll keep those to ourselves and won't talk about them."

Basketball Polls
NEW YORK — The United Press International poll of basketball fans in the United States and Canada ranked the following teams in the top 10 in the National Basketball Association (NBA) for the 1981-82 season:

Team	Points	Team	Points
1. Los Angeles Lakers	1,777	11. New York Knicks	1,177
2. Boston Celtics	1,629	12. Philadelphia 76ers	1,177
3. Detroit Pistons	1,581	13. Milwaukee Bucks	1,177
4. Houston Rockets	1,547	14. San Antonio Spurs	1,177
5. Phoenix Suns	1,547	15. Portland Trail Blazers	1,177
6. Golden State Warriors	1,547	16. Utah Jazz	1,177
7. Kansas City Royals	1,547	17. New Orleans Pelicans	1,177
8. New York Yankees	1,547	18. Dallas Mavericks	1,177
9. St. Louis Cardinals	1,547	19. San Diego Padres	1,177
10. Chicago Cubs	1,547	20. Los Angeles Dodgers	1,177

Washington Fans To Cheer Maruk In NHL Star Game
The Associated Press
LANDOVER, Md. — Dennis Maruk was to be playing in his second National Hockey League All-Star contest Tuesday night, but the previous experience had not alleviated his pregame jitters.

"I was nervous when I was chosen in 1978, and I feel the same way now," Maruk said prior to the game in Washington, "and playing before the home fans will make it worse. I lot of the fans here have heard my name or have seen me play."

Maruk has become well known throughout the league while performing for a Washington Capitals' team that seems destined to miss the postseason playoffs for an eighth consecutive season.

The 5-foot-8 center scored 30 goals in 1980-81, and is currently ranked third with 41 after turning in his 11th career three-goal hat trick at home Sunday night against Quebec.

Maruk will not be the most imposing or most publicized center on the ice, but he will have the solid backing of the Capitals' fans, among an expected 18,130 sellout in an arena that has been filled only once this season.

Maruk will be playing for the Prince of Wales Conference, which won the first five All-Star games from the format adopted for the 1974-75 season before the Campbell Conference prevailed last year. 4-1. No game was held in 1979 because of the Challenge Series with the Soviet Union.



BJORN AGAIN — Bjorn Borg has resumed training in Malmo, Sweden, after a three-month break. He said Monday that he expected to be in fine shape for his first tournament of the year, the Monte Carlo Grand Prix in April.

WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Ernie Hess, Switzerland, 2:28.35
2. Irene Eppler, West Germany, 2:28.35
3. Christina Cooper, 2:29.26
4. Steve Mahre, 2:29.26
5. Marc Girardelli, 2:29.26
6. Erwin Neuner, Austria, 2:29.26
7. Steve Mahre, 2:29.26
8. Peter Mueller, Switzerland, 2:29.26
9. Steve Mahre, 2:29.26
10. Steve Mahre, 2:29.26

Irene Eppler, who spent the weekend in England visiting with star Sebastian Coe, was pleased with her fourth place, although she has won three giant slalom titles this winter.

"This good placing is confirmation for me that I haven't forgotten how to ski," she said. "I've proved here that I can ski well on a steep slope too."

Conditions were good on the Am Hundeliste piste which is 1,230 meters long with a drop of 308 meters.

Cooper, who won two silver medals and one bronze at Schladming, praised the course for Tuesday's race, which drew more spectators than most events at the world championships.

"It was a nice varied course, unlike Schladming," she said. "There were steep parts as well as relatively flat parts."

Transitions
BASEBALL
CHICAGO WHITE SOX — Star player Steve Niekirk, who was traded to the Los Angeles Dodgers, was expected to be in action with the White Sox on Tuesday.

LOS ANGELES DODGERS — Traded player Steve Niekirk, who was traded to the Los Angeles Dodgers, was expected to be in action with the White Sox on Tuesday.

INDIANA PACERS — Star player Reggie Miller, who was traded to the Indiana Pacers, was expected to be in action with the Pacers on Tuesday.

NEW YORK GIANTS — Star player Lawrence Taylor, who was traded to the New York Giants, was expected to be in action with the Giants on Tuesday.

NEW YORK YANKEES — Star player George Steinbrenner, who was traded to the New York Yankees, was expected to be in action with the Yankees on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON REDSKINS — Star player Matt Hill, who was traded to the Washington Redskins, was expected to be in action with the Redskins on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON CAPITALS — Star player Dennis Maruk, who was traded to the Washington Capitals, was expected to be in action with the Capitals on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON REDSKINS — Star player Matt Hill, who was traded to the Washington Redskins, was expected to be in action with the Redskins on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON CAPITALS — Star player Dennis Maruk, who was traded to the Washington Capitals, was expected to be in action with the Capitals on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON REDSKINS — Star player Matt Hill, who was traded to the Washington Redskins, was expected to be in action with the Redskins on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON CAPITALS — Star player Dennis Maruk, who was traded to the Washington Capitals, was expected to be in action with the Capitals on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON REDSKINS — Star player Matt Hill, who was traded to the Washington Redskins, was expected to be in action with the Redskins on Tuesday.

Some Unanswered Questions On Sports and Values of Life

By Rob Hughes
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Are you disturbed by the way sports — in particular sporting fame — can appear to distort our attitudes toward the quality of values of life?

A week ago, newspapers reported on the same day two of the largest cash settlements for injustice in British legal history. In London, Billy Bremner, once the soccer captain of Leeds United and Scotland, was awarded £100,000 in a suit against a newspaper and another ex-player who alleged he had offered bribes to "fix" matches.

At almost the same hour, the Scottish office announced an offer of £70,000 to truck driver John Fries in compensation for eight years he spent in prison after being convicted on subsequently discredited scientific evidence, of murder.

Society (particularly its lawmakers) avoids comparisons like the plague. And of course there is little parity between the two cases, much less between the pecuniary value of man's reputation as against another's freedom.

Yet this writer's first nagging reaction will not go away. What is more important? The good name of a former soccer player who has continued in full employment on the management side of the game, or the years of waste, the deprived freedom, the wrecked marriage and shared self-respect of a man wrongly judged a killer and a liar?

A question at least equally disturbing to those of us who exist around the fringes of sport is this: What would have been the figures of recompense had the famous player been erroneously jailed for eight years, and the truck driver libeled in print?

Hypothetical, of course. But we are human. Even the legal gentlemen (including to my intimate knowledge Bremner's own counsel in court) have their sporting heroes. The seven men and five women of the jury, and possibly even the judge, cannot have been immune from carrying into court their personal impressions of Billy Bremner.

He is, or was, a household name. His style and reputation was embellished by the same press that now libeled him, and though no one defends a newspaper that blunders a man's character without proof, can we seriously deny that inequality exists in our responses toward a well-known personality and a truck driver?

WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Hess, 284 points
2. Eppler, 264
3. Cooper, 254
4. Ernie Hess, 254
5. Steve Mahre, 254
6. Marc Girardelli, 254
7. Erwin Neuner, 254
8. Steve Mahre, 254
9. Peter Mueller, 254
10. Steve Mahre, 254

WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Hess, 284 points
2. Eppler, 264
3. Cooper, 254
4. Ernie Hess, 254
5. Steve Mahre, 254
6. Marc Girardelli, 254
7. Erwin Neuner, 254
8. Steve Mahre, 254
9. Peter Mueller, 254
10. Steve Mahre, 254

WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Hess, 284 points
2. Eppler, 264
3. Cooper, 254
4. Ernie Hess, 254
5. Steve Mahre, 254
6. Marc Girardelli, 254
7. Erwin Neuner, 254
8. Steve Mahre, 254
9. Peter Mueller, 254
10. Steve Mahre, 254

WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Hess, 284 points
2. Eppler, 264
3. Cooper, 254
4. Ernie Hess, 254
5. Steve Mahre, 254
6. Marc Girardelli, 254
7. Erwin Neuner, 254
8. Steve Mahre, 254
9. Peter Mueller, 254
10. Steve Mahre, 254

WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Hess, 284 points
2. Eppler, 264
3. Cooper, 254
4. Ernie Hess, 254
5. Steve Mahre, 254
6. Marc Girardelli, 254
7. Erwin Neuner, 254
8. Steve Mahre, 254
9. Peter Mueller, 254
10. Steve Mahre, 254

WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Hess, 284 points
2. Eppler, 264
3. Cooper, 254
4. Ernie Hess, 254
5. Steve Mahre, 254
6. Marc Girardelli, 254
7. Erwin Neuner, 254
8. Steve Mahre, 254
9. Peter Mueller, 254
10. Steve Mahre, 254

WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Hess, 284 points
2. Eppler, 264
3. Cooper, 254
4. Ernie Hess, 254
5. Steve Mahre, 254
6. Marc Girardelli, 254
7. Erwin Neuner, 254
8. Steve Mahre, 254
9. Peter Mueller, 254
10. Steve Mahre, 254

WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Hess, 284 points
2. Eppler, 264
3. Cooper, 254
4. Ernie Hess, 254
5. Steve Mahre, 254
6. Marc Girardelli, 254
7. Erwin Neuner, 254
8. Steve Mahre, 254
9. Peter Mueller, 254
10. Steve Mahre, 254

WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Hess, 284 points
2. Eppler, 264
3. Cooper, 254
4. Ernie Hess, 254
5. Steve Mahre, 254
6. Marc Girardelli, 254
7. Erwin Neuner, 254
8. Steve Mahre, 254
9. Peter Mueller, 254
10. Steve Mahre, 254

WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Hess, 284 points
2. Eppler, 264
3. Cooper, 254
4. Ernie Hess, 254
5. Steve Mahre, 254
6. Marc Girardelli, 254
7. Erwin Neuner, 254
8. Steve Mahre, 254
9. Peter Mueller, 254
10. Steve Mahre, 254

WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Hess, 284 points
2. Eppler, 264
3. Cooper, 254
4. Ernie Hess, 254
5. Steve Mahre, 254
6. Marc Girardelli, 254
7. Erwin Neuner, 254
8. Steve Mahre, 254
9. Peter Mueller, 254
10. Steve Mahre, 254

WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Hess, 284 points
2. Eppler, 264
3. Cooper, 254
4. Ernie Hess, 254
5. Steve Mahre, 254
6. Marc Girardelli, 254
7. Erwin Neuner, 254
8. Steve Mahre, 254
9. Peter Mueller, 254
10. Steve Mahre, 254

WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Hess, 284 points
2. Eppler, 264
3. Cooper, 254
4. Ernie Hess, 254
5. Steve Mahre, 254
6. Marc Girardelli, 254
7. Erwin Neuner, 254
8. Steve Mahre, 254
9. Peter Mueller, 254
10. Steve Mahre, 254

WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Hess, 284 points
2. Eppler, 264
3. Cooper, 254
4. Ernie Hess, 254
5. Steve Mahre, 254
6. Marc Girardelli, 254
7. Erwin Neuner, 254
8. Steve Mahre, 254
9. Peter Mueller, 254
10. Steve Mahre, 254

WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Hess, 284 points
2. Eppler, 264
3. Cooper, 254
4. Ernie Hess, 254
5. Steve Mahre, 254
6. Marc Girardelli, 254
7. Erwin Neuner, 254
8. Steve Mahre, 254
9. Peter Mueller, 254
10. Steve Mahre, 254

WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Hess, 284 points
2. Eppler, 264
3. Cooper, 254
4. Ernie Hess, 254
5. Steve Mahre, 254
6. Marc Girardelli, 254
7. Erwin Neuner, 254
8. Steve Mahre, 254
9. Peter Mueller, 254
10. Steve Mahre, 254

WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Hess, 284 points
2. Eppler, 264
3. Cooper, 254
4. Ernie Hess, 254
5. Steve Mahre, 254
6. Marc Girardelli, 254
7. Erwin Neuner, 254
8. Steve Mahre, 254
9. Peter Mueller, 254
10. Steve Mahre, 254

I don't suggest anything is amiss with either judgment, but rather do I shudder at the price for what the two men have suffered.

During the high court action in which Bremner sued the Sunday People, defense counsel had commented: "Perhaps it is difficult to accept that a player who has given so

much pleasure could commit the conduct alleged. But even a football idol may have feet of clay."

A contrived turn of phrase, no doubt, but one which turns the attack: neatly to the allegations which the sportsman among you will presumably hold most pertinent.

The hearing followed a story printed in 1977 in which Danny Hegan, a former Wolverhampton Wanderers professional, alleged that Bremner offered him £1,000 to help Leeds defeat Wolves in 1972. "Give us a penalty, we man, and I'll give you a grand," the Leeds captain was quoted as saying.

No penalty was given, Leeds lost the match, 2-1, and, although Bremner's club had won the cup two days previously, it thus failed to win the English League championship.

Other witnesses were called in court, other allegations were made that Bremner had offered in documents to Nottingham Forest and Southampton and, as the judge summed up, the jury was in effect being asked to find Billy Bremner guilty of three charges of corruption, each of which could have sent him to prison for two years.

The jury retired for two hours

and returned with its decision that the newspaper was not justified in making the accusations.

During the seven-day hearing, the character of one of the most successful captains that soccer has known — and the good name of the game, too — was hauled before the court. Bremner had been a cantankerous glory; his short-fused temper, his obsessive drive to win, his poor disciplinary record at having been sent off the field for fouls and abusive behavior were all raked over.

In reality, the ugly side of Bremner the player was never removed from the sheer indomitable refusal of the man to concede defeat. He was best summed up by a close friend who, remarking on his diminutive 5 feet 5 inches, and weight of 140 pounds commented: "Ten stone of barbed wire."

Now manager of Third Division club Doncaster Rovers, widely expected to rise rapidly through the ranks of manager, perhaps even to become a key figure again behind a national team in Scotland, Bremner has undoubtedly suffered. One side of him that I can vouch is genuine is his love of his three children, and it was said in court that he terminated his playing career because of the jibes from the terraces and the taunting his wife and children received that their father was "a fiend."

The law now says he wasn't. The player who earned £100,000 from the game in 1974 has doubled that take.

Ultimate Loser
Soccer, alas, loses badly again. It is as if the disproportionate way in which we elevate sporting stars has a direct kick-back in the arena that makes them.

But, in order to try to repair a fraction of the harm such legal wrangles achieve, I offer one small example of what these players of often anonymously give back to society. Last week, eight players of Bristol City, club going bankrupt, were forced to accept meager compensation and to give up their lucrative long-term contracts to join the unemployed and "save" the club.

They did so with understandable bitterness, but on Sunday, within days of losing their livelihoods, the eight played in a match to raise £2,000 for a former pop singer, Sheila Rossall, who is fighting for life in a California cancer hospital. We've got problems, but there's always someone worse off," commented one of them.

College Basketball
Georgetown, Md. Syracuse, N.Y.
New Hampshire, N.H. Massachusetts, Mass.
Tulsa, Okla. Tennessee, Tenn.
Duke, N.C. Wake Forest, N.C.
Florida, Fla. Texas Tech, Tex.
J.C. Smith, N.C. Virginia, Va.
Louisiana, La. South Carolina, S.C.
New Orleans, La. Georgia, Ga.
Texas Southern, Tex. Grambling, Miss.
Tulane, La. Cleveland, Ohio
William & Mary, Va. Virginia Tech, Va.
Michigan, Mich. Indiana, Ind.
Wisconsin, Wis. Illinois, Ill.
Xavier, Ohio. Butler, Ind.
Kentucky, Ky. Tennessee, Tenn.
Arkansas, Ark. Texas Christian, Tex.
Boiler, Ind. Southern Methodist, Tex.
Houston, Tex. Texas A&M, Tex.
Lamar, Mo. Louisiana Tech, La.
Texas Tech, Tex. Texas A&M, Tex.
New Mexico, N.M. Drake, Mo.
Oregon, Ore. California, Cal.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
(Continued from Back Page)

EMPLOYMENT
GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED
SECURITY EX-SAS soldier requires bodyguard position. Will train bodyguard if required. Extensive knowledge of all security matters. 4000s, 101, Long Acre, London WC2. GEOLOGIST from G.A. Laboratories, diamonds & colored stones, over complete portfolio available, will study any proposal. Tel. 071 793 9330. WAREHOUSE LADY, 20 years exp. as interpreter and assistant in Public Relations in London. Contact: Nancy Chapman, 0845 48545.

SECRETARIES AVAILABLE
US COMPANY SEeks responsible bilingual sales operator/secretary for its centrally located Paris office. Please send C.V. & salary requirements to Box 469, London Tribune, 25251 N. Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90016.

NEED A TEMPORARY SECRETARY
C.K. G.R. Interiors, Paris 225 29 25. 39 Ave Champs Elysees, 75008.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, experienced, fluent English/French, Arabic, Russian, fluent in travel, sales, public relations. Write to: 2044, Paris Tribune, 25251 N. Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90016.

NEED A TOP SECRETARY C.K. G.R. Interiors, Paris 225 29 25. 39 Ave Champs Elysees, 75008.

DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED
ENGLISH MAIDS & Nannies, Home care, New Agency, 27 Grand Foch, Brighton, UK. Tel. 082 666.

ESORTS & GUIDES
• CONTACTA INTERNATIONAL •
ESort Service in Europe
GERMANY: 06103-661122
Frankfurt - Wiesbaden - Mainz - Koblenz - Bonn - Düsseldorf - Essen - Berlin - Hamburg - Stuttgart - Munich
SWITZERLAND: 0049-6103-661122
Zürich - Bern - Lucerne - Basel - Lausanne - Geneva
ITALY: 0049-6103-661122
ROME - MILAN
BELGIUM: 0049-6103-661122
Brussels - major cities.
HOLLAND: 020-436994
Amsterdam - Hague - Rotterdam
ENGLAND: 01-428 7969
LONDON
OTHER EEC CAPITALS
Tel. Germany 0-6103-661122

A-AMERICAN ESCORT SERVICE
• ESCORTS NY & EVERYWHERE
• YOU ARE - OR GO
• America-Transworld
212-591-2934
212-461-6091
212-961-1945
• Girls, be an escort. Call or write POB 176, Fresh Meadows, NY 11365, USA

REGENCY - USA
WORLDWIDE MULTILINGUAL ESCORT SERVICE
NEW YORK CITY
Tel: 212-428-8027
& 212-753-1844.
By reservation only.

Non-Resident Degree
New book tells how to earn good American Degrees, Masters, Doctorates, Law Degrees without ever going to America. 20 years of vital information on major Universities, diploma mills and all in between. For more details, send your check for \$10.00 to: The American Degree, 10101, Dallas, Texas 75243. Tel. (214) 341-5400.

ALL U.S. COURTS - HAGUE, N.L.
Trade, Science, all matters, integrity, in Who's Who, American, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Tel. 315-071-3222.

NO MORE VISA For worldwide travel without visa, write to: No Visa Visa, 548 Via Veneto, Rome, Italy.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL
THE HOLIDAYS ABOARD OWNERSHIP TIME-SHARING SCHEME
Established time-sharing of property. AVAILABLE NOW! HOLIDAYS IN LUXURY YACHT with a host of best from Time-sharing when you wish to yacht, make the dream a reality. You can have your own yacht in ITALY, GREECE or TUNISIA. The best holidays for you, your family, your friends, at the best price possible for 5 years, the promise of having a large percentage of your initial investment returned. HOLIDAYS ABOARD EST. P.O. Box 244, CH-1211 Geneva 12.

HOTELS RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS
U.S.A.
TUDOR HOTEL, 304 East 52nd St., New York City, in Manhattan, East Side, 10022, Tel. 672-2200. Single from \$48, double from \$60. Tel. 672-2201. Tel. 800-222-7528

AMSTERDAM ESCORT SERVICE
Tel. 247731.

Observer

The Television Bomb

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — No longer were America's enemies sneering about the pitiful helpless giant of the free world. No longer were Communist renegees telling their comrades, "America is like a paper mynah bird — talk so much, do so nothing."

From dachas outside Moscow to vermin-infested Communist command posts in the back streets of Third World capitals a tremor of fear shuddered through the unfree world. The United States at last had a leader who was not afraid to unleash its ultimate weapon upon democracy's foes.



Baker

"Give the Poles a whiff of the tube," he had said. It was the signal Washington hawks had been awaiting for weeks. Rolling out their 90-minute television spectacular, "Let Poland Be Poland," and looking into the circumambulatory planetary transmission satellite, they began firing. With relentless satellite power, Red Tynany was blasted with Frank Sinatra and Bob Hope, and when sunshine patriots asked if Europe hadn't been battered enough for one evening, they received a steady answer:

"Don't stop firing until you see the glaze of their eyes."

And so, down from space came the eye-glazing assault — Helmut Schmidt.

"Have they had enough?" asked Secretary of State Haig. "Can't we give them a break now and show them an installment of 'Hill Street Blues'?"

"Not until they're on their repressive Red knees gibbering for mercy," came the reply. Then came the terrible order to TV command headquarters: "Hit them with Margaret Thatcher."

When the attack ended at last, Communists being carried from their TV shelters comatose with boredom mumbled incoherently about dirty pool. Next day commissars meeting in the Kremlin heard Leonid Brezhnev yawn, "Comrades, this is the television equivalent of war. Instant retaliation must be launched immediately."

potkin. "But we don't have a Margaret Thatcher or Helmut Schmidt with which to reduce the capitalist war mongers to stupor."

No one had the courage to suggest that the entire West could be paralyzed for weeks if they televised Brezhnev reading the Sunday edition of Pravda, so the meeting broke up in fear and indecision.

Gen. James Cichielo, known in strategic telecombat circles as "the father of commercial assault," told the Senate Armed Services Committee of a plan for devastating Moscow with a barrage of beer commercials.

With Muscovite will to resist shattered by dozens of over-the-hill athletes gazing about whether they like beer because it tastes good or because it's less filling, Soviet womanhood would then have its morale broken by an attack with Oil of Olay commercials.

At the White House, euphoria ran high, not least because the new television equivalent of war had been created by the first president ever to emerge from Hollywood. "There's no business like show business, and it took show business to show Moscow the U.S. means business," said Reagan aide Irving Insiders.

"Suppose for example you want to get the Russians out of Afghanistan," he said. "We don't have to get around with ineffective grain embargoes and Olympic boycotts like Carter did. We just hook into the satellite and tell Tom Snyder to stand by in the studio."

"Of course we don't want to be inhuman. We get Moscow on the red telephone first. We tell them if they don't clear out of Afghanistan we start beaming Snyder. If they still don't move, we give them a warning by beaming Snyder onto one of the satellites, East Germany or Czechoslovakia, to show we mean business."

The administration's ultimate aim, of course, is to make Moscow renounce Marx and embrace capitalism. For this purpose the White House is prepared to use television weapons capable of making whole empires beg for mercy. Insiders will not reveal what these weapons are. Madison Avenue sources, however, say Mike Wallace and Liza Minnelli are under orders to report at the studio on 20 minutes' warning.

New York Times Service

A Little Colette Music With Diana Rigg

She's Compiling a Book of Caustic Notices and Opens Tonight in Seattle

By Jay Sharburt

NEW YORK — Diana Rigg sang in the 1976 film version of Stephen Sondheim's "A Little Night Music." The movie "wasn't an auspicious beginning in the musical world for me," she says.

In fact, it fizzled. But the tall, brown-eyed British actress is giving the musical world another chance — and it's her. She's starring in "Colette," a musical about the life and loves of the French writer, which is due to make its bow on Broadway this summer after a five-city tour beginning tonight in Seattle.

The show, by the "Fanzsticks" team of Tom Jones and Harvey Schmidt, is her first attempt at a stage musical. "I took it probably because I'm quite perverse, always tackling new things — which this certainly is for me," she said.

Doing 'the Lot'

The classically trained Rigg has been tackling new and old things for 24 years now, doing what the English call "the lot": Shakespeare, Greek classics, French farces, "Hedda Gabler," Tom Stoppard whizzbangs, James Bond (well, just one of those), even "The Great Muppet Caper."

The last, she said, got fine notices from Rachel, her 4-year-old daughter, as well as from Rachel's father, a British businessman named Archie Stirling, with whom Rigg has lived for seven years.

Rigg was born in 1938 in the Yorkshire town of Doncaster. She recalls always loving to act, though in the early years it was only a fantasy.

She and her brother, Hugh, now a Royal Air Force test pilot, spent part of their childhood in India, where their father was a colonial official for the railway system. No theater then. After the family returned to England, though, a kindly teacher noticed her knack for acting and persuaded her parents that it might be her calling. The parents were properly alarmed.

But Rigg went to London's hallowed Royal Academy of

Dramatic Arts. At 19, for her academy finale, she was preparing to make her professional debut with a part in Brecht's "Caucasian Chalk Circle" — and spent opening night in a hospital with a bad case of shingles. She didn't make her debut until a year later.

"It was 'The Passing of the Third Floor Back,' an allegorical tale of Christ — who visits a rooming house," she said. "It was a crazy old play. I did it in repertory."

In the mid-1960s, with her stage reputation growing, she landed the role of the subtle erotic Emma Peel in television's "The Avengers." Recognition and top money followed. She stayed with the stage throughout — including the Royal Shakespeare Company — but went back to television in 1973 for an ill-fated NBC situation comedy about a divorced British dress designer in New York.

Around that time, she became a divorced British actress in London. Her marriage to the Israeli artist Menachem Guelman collapsed 11 months after its stormy start.

"I think marriage is absolutely wonderful," she said. "I'm not against it. It's just that I think it's very hard to make it work for myself. I am" — she sought the right word — "insure about it."

Rigg was nominated for Broadway's Tony award in 1971 for "A Little Night Music" and in 1975 for "Mousetrap." The "Mousetrap" she has appeared in only nine films, the latest an Agatha Christie thriller, "Evil Under the Sun." The first was "The Assassination Bureau" in 1969, and that year she also got murdered while honeymooning with James Bond in "On Her Majesty's Secret Service."

Why so few films? "Haven't been offered many, not many good ones. I've never actually clicked on film. It's curious, because 'The Avengers' was on film and I clicked in that. I could have done it at one time, yes, but then I did a couple of rubbishy films. And by that time the name value had dissipated and I was never offered anything after."



Actress Rigg: "Always tackling new things."

A voracious reader since childhood, she has gotten around to compiling a book of her own, due out in England next fall under the title "No Turn Unstayed."

A year in the making, it is mostly a collection of nasty-but-funny reviews of actors singled out for pummeling by critics. Most were sent in by British players after Rigg wrote to them and asked for sample nasties.

A top actor offered this one about himself: "Sir John Gielgud has the most meaningless legs imaginable."

One of Rigg's closest friends dispatched the basest: "Clement Jackson has a face to launch a thousand dredges."

There is also a review of Diana Rigg in the book, a notation by John Simon, the acerbic New York critic, in "Abelard and Heloise," in which she briefly appeared. "He said something to the effect that 'Diana Rigg is built like a brick mauler with insufficient flying buttresses.'"

She noted that very few American actors she asked sent her their awful notices. "I only got them from people with secure stage backgrounds, people like Katharine Hepburn, Jean Stapleton, Stacy Keach. The others, their secretaries wrote and said, 'X is too busy on meaningful projects.' Or whatever."

She speculated that many American actors find it "disconcerting to discuss failure. This [American] society, I think, is for the most part hugely optimistic and wishes to remain so. . . . They have no philosophy for failure."

The British, on the other hand, she felt "as an experience we've all had — some of us more often than others — on the way to success. . . . When you can freely quote a bad notice and it is funny, then it's an exorcism. It proves you're above it. You are no longer influenced by it. You're no longer nurturing the hurt."

PEOPLE: Muskie in 'Good Spirits' After Spinal Operation

Edmond S. Muskie is in "good condition and in good spirits" after undergoing back surgery at Bethesda, Md., Naval Medical Center. A hospital spokesman said an enlarged disc was removed from Muskie's spine. Muskie, a former Democratic senator from Maine, former secretary of state and 1972 presidential candidate, is expected to remain in the hospital for about two weeks. His back problem stemmed from an accident in the early 1950s, shortly before he was elected governor of Maine. He fell through a stair railing while doing repairs at his Waterville home and broke his back. . . . The pop singer Chubby Checker has been released from a hospital in Columbus, Mo., after a bout with pneumonia. Checker's manager said the singer planned to resume his tour. Checker, famous for the "Twist" songs of the early 1960s, was preparing for two concerts in Columbia last week when he fell ill.

The Soviet Union claims that the first man to reach the North Pole was a researcher from the Leningrad Arctic Research Institute, Pavel A. Gorkylenko. The Sunday Times of London said the claim is contained in a recent issue of the Soviet journal Merchant Shipping. On April 6, 1909, Commander Robert E. Peary, accompanied by an assistant and four Eskimos, reached the proving of the pole and marched in a radius of 42 miles (67 kilometers) to establish his claim on behalf of the United States. But the Guinness Book of Records says that, because of inaccuracy in former methods of determining latitude, neither Peary's claim nor the 1908 claim of another U.S. explorer, Frederick A. Cook, is "subject to positive proof." Guinness says the first "disputable attainment" of the North Pole was on April 19, 1968, when Ralph Plaisted of the United States led three companions to the spot on snowmobiles. The achievement was verified by a U.S. Air Force weather plane. The Sunday Times said that, according to the Soviet magazine, Gorkylenko's expedition planted the Soviet flag at the pole — "give or take 300 yards" — on April 23, 1948, in the course of taking routine ice-thickness measurements in the area.

Nancy Reagan, whose practice of accepting fine designer clothes was disclosed a month ago, last month returned an expensive handbag and belt to their designer, Judith Leiber, six months after they were sent to her as birthday gifts. Leiber told The Washington Post in a telephone interview from Florence, Leiber's bags — such as the \$1,600 alligator bag that Mrs. Reagan wore with her inaugural outfit — range in price from several hundred dollars to several thousand. The White House would not confirm whether the return of Leiber's birthday gifts was a new policy. The first lady's spokeswoman did note that shortly after Mrs. Reagan got home from London last summer she returned the borrowed Bulgari jewels she had worn to the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer.

The auto racer Bobby Unser, who eventually won the Indianapolis 500 last year, will receive the "Boneshead of the Year" award from the Boneshead Club in Dallas. A club member said Unser was chosen because he was the first person ever to win the Indianapolis 500 twice in one year. He crossed the finish line first, was disqualified, then was reinstated as winner by a court ruling seven months later.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING

BAE/ATI, Travelers' agency, White House, 682, Olympia, WA 98501, USA.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

NEW

On Saturdays

HOLIDAYS AND TRAVEL

FOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION

Contact Cathy Stubbins

at Tel 712 12 45

Or your nearest RTI representative.

SPECIAL RATE-CAR

SPECIAL WEEKEND RATES

Unlimited mileage from Friday 3pm to Monday 10am. Rates from London to Paris £120, to Rome £150, to Athens £180, to New York £250, to Los Angeles £300, to Tokyo £350, to Sydney £400, to Melbourne £450, to Auckland £500, to Christchurch £550, to Wellington £600, to Dunedin £650, to Invercargill £700, to Auckland £750, to Christchurch £800, to Wellington £850, to Dunedin £900, to Invercargill £950, to Auckland £1000, to Christchurch £1050, to Wellington £1100, to Dunedin £1150, to Invercargill £1200, to Auckland £1250, to Christchurch £1300, to Wellington £1350, to Dunedin £1400, to Invercargill £1450, to Auckland £1500, to Christchurch £1550, to Wellington £1600, to Dunedin £1650, to Invercargill £1700, to Auckland £1750, to Christchurch £1800, to Wellington £1850, to Dunedin £1900, to Invercargill £1950, to Auckland £2000, to Christchurch £2050, to Wellington £2100, to Dunedin £2150, to Invercargill £2200, to Auckland £2250, to Christchurch £2300, to Wellington £2350, to Dunedin £2400, to Invercargill £2450, to Auckland £2500, to Christchurch £2550, to Wellington £2600, to Dunedin £2650, to Invercargill £2700, to Auckland £2750, to Christchurch £2800, to Wellington £2850, to Dunedin £2900, to Invercargill £2950, to Auckland £3000, to Christchurch £3050, to Wellington £3100, to Dunedin £3150, to Invercargill £3200, to Auckland £3250, to Christchurch £3300, to Wellington £3350, to Dunedin £3400, to Invercargill £3450, to Auckland £3500, to Christchurch £3550, to Wellington £3600, to Dunedin £3650, to Invercargill £3700, to Auckland £3750, to Christchurch £3800, to Wellington £3850, to Dunedin £3900, to Invercargill £3950, to Auckland £4000, to Christchurch £4050, to Wellington £4100, to Dunedin £4150, to Invercargill £4200, to Auckland £4250, to Christchurch £4300, to Wellington £4350, to Dunedin £4400, to Invercargill £4450, to Auckland £4500, to Christchurch £4550, to Wellington £4600, to Dunedin £4650, to Invercargill £4700, to Auckland £4750, to Christchurch £4800, to Wellington £4850, to Dunedin £4900, to Invercargill £4950, to Auckland £5000, to Christchurch £5050, to Wellington £5100, to Dunedin £5150, to Invercargill £5200, to Auckland £5250, to Christchurch £5300, to Wellington £5350, to Dunedin £5400, to Invercargill £5450, to Auckland £5500, to Christchurch £5550, to Wellington £5600, to Dunedin £5650, to Invercargill £5700, to Auckland £5750, to Christchurch £5800, to Wellington £5850, to Dunedin £5900, to Invercargill £5950, to Auckland £6000, to Christchurch £6050, to Wellington £6100, to Dunedin £6150, to Invercargill £6200, to Auckland £6250, to Christchurch £6300, to Wellington £6350, to Dunedin £6400, to Invercargill £6450, to Auckland £6500, to Christchurch £6550, to Wellington £6600, to Dunedin £6650, to Invercargill £6700, to Auckland £6750, to Christchurch £6800, to Wellington £6850, to Dunedin £6900, to Invercargill £6950, to Auckland £7000, to Christchurch £7050, to Wellington £7100, to Dunedin £7150, to Invercargill £7200, to Auckland £7250, to Christchurch £7300, to Wellington £7350, to Dunedin £7400, to Invercargill £7450, to Auckland £7500, to Christchurch £7550, to Wellington £7600, to Dunedin £7650, to Invercargill £7700, to Auckland £7750, to Christchurch £7800, to Wellington £7850, to Dunedin £7900, to Invercargill £7950, to Auckland £8000, to Christchurch £8050, to Wellington £8100, to Dunedin £8150, to Invercargill £8200, to Auckland £8250, to Christchurch £8300, to Wellington £8350, to Dunedin £8400, to Invercargill £8450, to Auckland £8500, to Christchurch £8550, to Wellington £8600, to Dunedin £8650, to Invercargill £8700, to Auckland £8750, to Christchurch £8800, to Wellington £8850, to Dunedin £8900, to Invercargill £8950, to Auckland £9000, to Christchurch £9050, to Wellington £9100, to Dunedin £9150, to Invercargill £9200, to Auckland £9250, to Christchurch £9300, to Wellington £9350, to Dunedin £9400, to Invercargill £9450, to Auckland £9500, to Christchurch £9550, to Wellington £9600, to Dunedin £9650, to Invercargill £9700, to Auckland £9750, to Christchurch £9800, to Wellington £9850, to Dunedin £9900, to Invercargill £9950, to Auckland £10000, to Christchurch £10050, to Wellington £10100, to Dunedin £10150, to Invercargill £10200, to Auckland £10250, to Christchurch £10300, to Wellington £10350, to Dunedin £10400, to Invercargill £10450, to Auckland £10500, to Christchurch £10550, to Wellington £10600, to Dunedin £10650, to Invercargill £10700, to Auckland £10750, to Christchurch £10800, to Wellington £10850, to Dunedin £10900, to Invercargill £10950, to Auckland £11000, to Christchurch £11050, to Wellington £11100, to Dunedin £11150, to Invercargill £11200, to Auckland £11250, to Christchurch £11300, to Wellington £11350, to Dunedin £11400, to Invercargill £11450, to Auckland £11500, to Christchurch £11550, to Wellington £11600, to Dunedin £11650, to Invercargill £11700, to Auckland £11750, to Christchurch £11800, to Wellington £11850, to Dunedin £11900, to Invercargill £11950, to Auckland £12000, to Christchurch £12050, to Wellington £12100, to Dunedin £12150, to Invercargill £12200, to Auckland £12250, to Christchurch £12300, to Wellington £12350, to Dunedin £12400, to Invercargill £12450, to Auckland £12500, to Christchurch £12550, to Wellington £12600, to Dunedin £12650, to Invercargill £12700, to Auckland £12750, to Christchurch £12800, to Wellington £12850, to Dunedin £12900, to Invercargill £12950, to Auckland £13000, to Christchurch £13050, to Wellington £13100, to Dunedin £13150, to Invercargill £13200, to Auckland £13250, to Christchurch £13300, to Wellington £13350, to Dunedin £13400, to Invercargill £13450, to Auckland £13500, to Christchurch £13550, to Wellington £13600, to Dunedin £13650, to Invercargill £13700, to Auckland £13750, to Christchurch £13800, to Wellington £13850, to Dunedin £13900, to Invercargill £13950, to Auckland £14000, to Christchurch £14050, to Wellington £14100, to Dunedin £14150, to Invercargill £14200, to Auckland £14250, to Christchurch £14300, to Wellington £14350, to Dunedin £14400, to Invercargill £14450, to Auckland £14500, to Christchurch £14550, to Wellington £14600, to Dunedin £14650, to Invercargill £14700, to Auckland £14750, to Christchurch £14800, to Wellington £14850, to Dunedin £14900, to Invercargill £14950, to Auckland £15000, to Christchurch £15050, to Wellington £15100, to Dunedin £15150, to Invercargill £15200, to Auckland £15250, to Christchurch £15300, to Wellington £15350, to Dunedin £15400, to Invercargill £15450, to Auckland £15500, to Christchurch £15550, to Wellington £15600, to Dunedin £15650, to Invercargill £15700, to Auckland £15750, to Christchurch £15800, to Wellington £15850, to Dunedin £15900, to Invercargill £15950, to Auckland £16000, to Christchurch £16050, to Wellington £16100, to Dunedin £16150, to Invercargill £16200, to Auckland £16250, to Christchurch £16300, to Wellington £16350, to Dunedin £16400, to Invercargill £16450, to Auckland £16500, to Christchurch £16550, to Wellington £16600, to Dunedin £16650, to Invercargill £16700, to Auckland £16750, to Christchurch £16800, to Wellington £16850, to Dunedin £16900, to Invercargill £16950, to Auckland £17000, to Christchurch £17050, to Wellington £17100, to Dunedin £17150, to Invercargill £17200, to Auckland £17250, to Christchurch £17300, to Wellington £17350, to Dunedin £17400, to Invercargill £17450, to Auckland £17500, to Christchurch £17550, to Wellington £17600, to Dunedin £17650, to Invercargill £17700, to Auckland £17750, to Christchurch £17800, to Wellington £17850, to Dunedin £17900, to Invercargill £17950, to Auckland £18000, to Christchurch £18050, to Wellington £18100, to Dunedin £18150, to Invercargill £18200, to Auckland £18250, to Christchurch £18300, to Wellington £18350, to Dunedin £18400, to Invercargill £18450, to Auckland £18500, to Christchurch £18550, to Wellington £18600, to Dunedin £18650, to Invercargill £18700, to Auckland £18750, to Christchurch £18800, to Wellington £18850, to Dunedin £18900, to Invercargill £18950, to Auckland £19000, to Christchurch £19050, to Wellington £19100, to Dunedin £19150, to Invercargill £19200, to Auckland £19250, to Christchurch £19300, to Wellington £19350, to Dunedin £19400, to Invercargill £19450, to Auckland £19500, to Christchurch £19550, to Wellington £19600, to Dunedin £19650, to Invercargill £19700, to Auckland £19750, to Christchurch £19800, to Wellington £19850, to Dunedin £19900, to Invercargill £19950, to Auckland £20000, to Christchurch £20050, to Wellington £20100, to Dunedin £20150, to Invercargill £20200, to Auckland £20250, to Christchurch £20300, to Wellington £20350, to Dunedin £20400, to Invercargill £20450, to Auckland £20500, to Christchurch £20550, to Wellington £20600, to Dunedin £20650, to Invercargill £20700, to Auckland £20750, to Christchurch £20800, to Wellington £20850, to Dunedin £20900, to Invercargill £20950, to Auckland £21000, to Christchurch £21050, to Wellington £21100, to Dunedin £21150, to Invercargill £21200, to Auckland £21250, to Christchurch £21300, to Wellington £21350, to Dunedin £21400, to Invercargill £21450, to Auckland £21500, to Christchurch £21550, to Wellington £21600, to Dunedin £21650, to Invercargill £21700, to Auckland £21750, to Christchurch £21800, to Wellington £21850, to Dunedin £21900, to Invercargill £21950, to Auckland £22000, to Christchurch £22050, to Wellington £22100, to Dunedin £22150, to Invercargill £22200, to Auckland £22250, to Christchurch £22300, to Wellington £22350, to Dunedin £22400, to Invercargill £22450, to Auckland £22500, to Christchurch £22550, to Wellington £22600, to Dunedin £22650, to Invercargill £22700, to Auckland £22750, to Christchurch £22800, to Wellington £22850, to Dunedin £22900, to Invercargill £22950, to Auckland £23000, to Christchurch £23050, to Wellington £23100, to Dunedin £23150, to Invercargill £23200, to Auckland £23250, to Christchurch £23300, to Wellington £23350, to Dunedin £23400, to Invercargill £23450, to Auckland £23500, to Christchurch £23550, to Wellington £23600, to Dunedin £23650, to Invercargill £23700, to Auckland £23750, to Christchurch £23800, to Wellington £23850, to Dunedin £23900, to Invercargill £23950, to Auckland £24000, to Christchurch £24050, to Wellington £24100, to Dunedin £24150, to Invercargill £24200, to Auckland £24250, to Christchurch £24300, to Wellington £24350, to Dunedin £24400, to Invercargill £24450, to Auckland £24500, to Christchurch £24550, to Wellington £24600, to Dunedin £24650, to Invercargill £24700, to Auckland £24750, to Christchurch £24800, to Wellington £24850, to Dunedin £24900, to Invercargill £24950, to Auckland £25000, to Christchurch £25050, to Wellington £25100, to Dunedin £25150, to Invercargill £25200, to Auckland £25250, to Christchurch £25300, to Wellington £25350, to Dunedin £25400, to Invercargill £25450, to Auckland £25500, to Christchurch £25550, to Wellington £25600, to Dunedin £25650, to Invercargill £25700, to Auckland £25750, to Christchurch £25800, to Wellington £25850, to Dunedin £25900, to Invercargill £25950, to Auckland £26000, to Christchurch £26050, to Wellington £26100, to Dunedin £26150, to Invercargill £26200, to Auckland £26250, to Christchurch £26300, to Wellington £26350, to Dunedin £26400, to Invercargill £26450, to Auckland £26500, to Christchurch £26550, to Wellington £26600, to Dunedin £26650, to Invercargill £26700, to Auckland £26750, to Christchurch £26800, to Wellington £26850, to Dunedin £26900, to Invercargill £26950, to Auckland £27000, to Christchurch £27050, to Wellington £27100, to Dunedin £27150, to Invercargill £27200, to Auckland £27250, to Christchurch £27300, to Wellington £27350, to Dunedin £27400, to Invercargill £27450, to Auckland £27500, to Christchurch £27550, to Wellington £27600, to Dunedin £27650, to Invercargill £27700, to Auckland £27750, to Christchurch £27800, to Wellington £27850, to Dunedin £27900, to Invercargill £27950, to Auckland £28000, to Christchurch £28050, to Wellington £28100, to Dunedin £28150, to Invercargill £28200, to Auckland £28250, to Christchurch £28300, to Wellington £28350, to Dunedin £28400, to Invercargill £28450, to Auckland £28500, to Christchurch £28550, to Wellington £28600, to Dunedin £28650, to Invercargill £28700, to Auckland £28750, to Christchurch £28800, to Wellington £28850, to Dunedin £28900, to Invercargill £28950, to Auckland £29000, to Christchurch £29050, to Wellington £29100, to Dunedin £29150, to Invercargill £29200, to Auckland £29250, to Christchurch £29300, to Wellington £29350, to Dunedin £29400, to Invercargill £29450, to Auckland £29500, to Christchurch £29550, to Wellington £29600, to Dunedin £29650, to Invercargill £29700, to Auckland £29750, to Christchurch £29800, to Wellington £29850, to Dunedin £29900, to Invercargill £29950, to Auckland £30000, to Christchurch £30050, to Wellington £30100, to Dunedin £30150, to Invercargill £30200, to Auckland £30250, to Christchurch £30300, to Wellington £30350, to Dunedin £30400, to Invercargill £30450, to Auckland £30500, to Christchurch £30550, to Wellington £30600, to Dunedin £30650, to Invercargill £30700, to Auckland £30750, to Christchurch £30800, to Wellington £30850, to Dunedin £30900, to Invercargill £30950, to Auckland £31000, to Christchurch £31050, to Wellington £31100, to Dunedin £31150, to Invercargill £31200, to Auckland £31250, to Christchurch £31300, to Wellington £31350, to Dunedin £31400, to Invercargill £31450, to Auckland £31500, to Christchurch £31550, to Wellington £31600, to Dunedin £31650, to Invercargill £31700, to Auckland £31750, to Christchurch £31800, to Wellington £31850, to Dunedin £31900, to Invercargill £31950, to Auckland £32000, to Christchurch £32050, to Wellington £32100, to Dunedin £32150, to Invercargill £32200, to Auckland £32250, to Christchurch £32300, to Wellington £32350, to Dunedin £32400, to Invercargill £32450, to Auckland £32500, to Christchurch £32550, to Wellington £32600, to Dunedin £32650, to Invercargill £32700, to Auckland £32750, to Christchurch £32800, to Wellington £32850, to Dunedin £32900, to Invercargill £32950, to Auckland £33000, to Christchurch £33050, to Wellington £33100, to Dunedin £33150, to Invercargill £33200, to Auckland £33250, to Christchurch £33300, to Wellington £33350, to Dunedin £33400, to Invercargill £33450, to Auckland £33500, to Christchurch £33550, to Wellington £33600, to Dunedin £33650, to Invercargill £33700, to Auckland £33750, to Christchurch £33800, to Wellington £33850, to Dunedin £33900, to Invercargill £33950, to Auckland £34000, to Christchurch £34050, to Wellington £34100, to Dunedin £34150, to Invercargill £34200, to Auckland £34250, to Christchurch £34300, to Wellington £34350, to Dunedin £34400, to Invercargill £34450, to Auckland £34500, to Christchurch £34550, to Wellington £34600, to Dunedin £34650, to Invercargill £34700, to Auckland £34750, to Christchurch £34800, to Wellington £34850, to Dunedin £34900, to Invercargill £34950, to Auckland £35000, to Christchurch £35050, to Wellington